

## U.S. Stands Firm On Deadline for Moscow Games

By Barry Lorge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP) — The Carter administration was firm today in its position that the United States will not participate in the Moscow Olympic Games unless all Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

The administration's position was reiterated in a statement issued yesterday by the White House, which said that the United States was back away from its original deadline for full withdrawal of Soviet troops.

White House counsel Lloyd L. Bentsen, Jr., said here that the administration would support sending the U.S. team to Moscow if the Soviet troops were pulled out between Feb. 20 and May 24, the deadline for accepting invitations to summer games.

"If there were a bona fide withdrawal or a bona fide withdrawal, it would have to be considered. After all, the objective of this is not to inflict a punishment on but to achieve a result."

Mr. Bentsen said that the International Olympic Committee, meeting before and during the Winter Olympics, should be given a "reasonable amount of time" to consider a U.S. proposal that the Summer Games be transferred from Moscow, postponed or canceled because of the intervention in Afghanistan.

After this report was printed in Washington this morning, the White House and the State Department both declared that the administration's position is unchanged.

Mr. Bentsen, deputy press secretary at the White House, said:

"Our position is as it has been. Unless Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20, the president would not support, nor would he expect the American people to support, U.S. participation in the Moscow Olympics."

Robert Kane, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said that group agrees fully with the Carter administration that Moscow is not a suitable site for the Olympics "under current conditions." But he said that if Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan, "the USOC's position would change immediately."

At the State Department, spokesman Hodding Carter 3d reiterated the U.S. position "that if Soviet troops were not fully withdrawn from Afghanistan within one month, the international committee should transfer the site of the games or cancel them for this."

President Carter has also urged that if the IOC rejected this proposal, the U.S. committee should not send the U.S. team, the State Department spokesman said.

He made clear, however, that the United States was not setting a deadline for the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

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Robert Kane

### After Split on Bonn Meeting

## U.S., France Attempting To Minimize Differences

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP) — The United States, stung by France's refusal to attend a foreign ministers' meeting in Bonn, sought yesterday to dispel the impression of a developing split within NATO as it responded to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The impression of disarray left by U.S.-French dispute appeared to be causing concern in both governments and led them yesterday to minimize the importance of the disagreements.

French diplomatic sources here said that the United States and France are "very close" in their view of the situation and differ only on diplomatic tactics. At the same time, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the basic attitudes of the two nations "run along parallel lines."

But, despite these efforts, there seemed to be no immediate substantive mechanism for the aborted meeting that would allow the two nations to discuss their differences in a more formal setting.

Instead, U.S. officials said, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance plans to visit Bonn Feb. 19 for talks with West German leaders. On the way trip, he probably will have bilateral consultations with other allied leaders, most likely London and Paris.

U.S. officials added, at this point, the Vance intends to bypass a move that would undermine the dialogue between Washington and the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

These officials insisted last night Mr. Vance's decision to avoid the meeting probably would stand as assurance of French diplomatic sources here that he "would be welcome" in Paris. Although Vance tentatively was scheduled to meet last night with French President François Mitterrand, the officials said there was likelihood that Mr. Vance would change his mind.

Mr. Vance had been scheduled to have an informal dinner with four or five allied foreign ministers, including Jean François-Poncet of France, in Bonn Feb. 20 and continue discussions on Afghanistan the following day.

However, when news of the meeting leaked to the press here, France's official announced last Friday that he would not attend. The reason, he said, was that he had been feeling that what he had expected to be an informal, almost secret, meeting was being transformed into what might appear as a formal anti-Soviet conference.



Indira Gandhi listens to point made by Andrei Gromyko during discussions held yesterday.

## India Urges Russia to 'Defuse' Tensions Posed by Afghan Move

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today officially informed Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of her government's wish "to defuse" the tensions that have gripped the subcontinent since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry weighed every syllable as he attempted to summarize the three hours of discussions that took place in the prime minister's office.

He said that Mrs. Gandhi and her foreign minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, "conveyed India's assessment of the situation and India's view regarding the need for defusing tension in the area to the foreign minister of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Gromyko said only that his talks with Mrs. Gandhi concerned the situation in the area. The spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry did not expand on Mr. Gromyko's remarks.

In another development, New York Times correspondent Bernard D. Nossiter reported from the United Nations that high-ranking Soviet officials here have begun to signal that Moscow may soon pull out what is described as a "meaningful" number of its troops from Afghanistan.

(In private talks with UN officials and others, the Russians are linking the reductions to talks with Pakistan that are still unscheduled but are expected in the near future.)

[The Soviet officials suggest that they are seeking some "reassurance" that Pakistan will not give "increased aid" to the Muslims fighting the Kabul regime. That, it is said, would clear the way for reductions in the Soviet force there, now estimated to number at least 85,000.]

But the diplomats said, however, that the Soviet signals could merely be part of a continuing propaganda campaign.

At a formal dinner for the Soviet delegation, Mr. Rao also underscored the fragility and sensitivity of the situation by calling upon "all countries concerned to refrain from any action contributing to a further escalation of tension in the region."

The Indian spokesman at the Foreign Ministry who characterized the talks today said "both India and the Soviet side agreed to consider measures by which tension can be defused in consultation with each other" over the next two days.

The Indians also told the Soviet delegation of the discussions that Indian officials have had here recently with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the British foreign secretary, and Clark Clifford, a special

envoy sent by President Carter. In addition the Indians also reported on the results of discussions on the Afghan situation with India's neighbors.

The French, British and U.S. visitors as well as the representatives of the neighboring countries are all known to have urged that Moscow pull back its forces.

### Position Unchanged

The Indian spokesman today only said that India stood on its previously stated position that was contained in a joint declaration made when President Giscard d'Estaing left last month. In that declaration, no country was named but the view was expressed that "the use of force in international relations was inadmissible."

The Indian position as it is understood by Western and Asian diplomats is that both the Soviet troop presence and the U.S. response of rearming Pakistan are dangerous. It is further assumed by the Indians that Moscow is not likely to respond to public ultimatums.

There are indications that in fact, the Soviet Union, which has main-

tained long and close relations with India, is eager to appear accommodating here. Mr. Gromyko's visit was preceded yesterday by an announcement by Afghanistan that it was ready to join in talks with Pakistan to end what they term as incursions across the border and to pave the way for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces.

### Shooting Reported in Kabul

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Soviet tanks rolled through Kabul today and took up positions in the Afghan capital to quell a rash of shooting incidents and guerrilla strikes that reportedly wounded a high-level government official among other casualties, diplomatic sources said.

Diplomatic sources in Islamabad identified the wounded official as Afghanistan's vice deputy planning minister, who was apparently wounded in a shooting incident last week and flown to Moscow for medical treatment. They said that the most recent guerrilla attacks occurred either late yesterday or early today.

## Especially Against Islamic Nations

## Khomeini Warns Moscow on Aggression

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 12 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has warned the Soviet Union not to use force against Islamic countries if it wants to maintain friendly relations with Iran.

In a telegram to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev made public today, the ayatollah said: "Any aggression toward Third World countries and Islamic countries of the region, in particular, is against the standards of friendship among nations."

In Washington, the Carter administration today imposed a blackout on comments about the Iranian crisis in an attempt to quell the "slandering" of a possible deal for release of the U.S. hostages.

But the move did little more than fuel speculation about the possibility of an agreement negotiated by the United Nations for release of the estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said "official comment by the administration on each proposal, suggestion or rumor that may be raised in general or specific terms from a variety of sources is neither necessary or productive. Therefore, today I will have no further comments on the hostage situation."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said today that he hoped the hostage crisis would end soon and added that Iran will cooperate with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim "in this matter."

The radio also reported that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr repeated his offer to free the hostages within a few days if the United States would admit its crimes in Iran since it helped the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, regain his throne in 1953. "If America agrees to our view this may be possible," it quoted him as saying in an interview with French radio and television.

When his offer was first made public in an interview published yesterday in the French newspaper Le Monde, the State Department said there would be no profession of guilt from the U.S. government.

### No Elaboration

There was no elaboration on Mr. Ghotbzadeh's statement. A UN spokesman in New York said yesterday that negotiations over the hostages' release are at a very sensitive stage and that Mr. Waldheim is in constant touch with U.S. and Iranian officials.

Mr. Waldheim has attempted to arrange freedom for the hostages and has proposed that an international commission be set up to investigate Iranian charges against the deposed shah.

The Khomeini message was in reply to a telegram of congratulations from Mr. Brezhnev to mark the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

Ayatollah Khomeini said: "While thanking your excellency for the message on the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran and conveying our fondness for the friendly Soviet nation, we express the hope (that) international peace will be established on the basis of national independence, noninterference and the observance of the territorial integrity of the countries of the region."

The telegram was a clear reference to Soviet military intervention

in Afghanistan, which Ayatollah Khomeini condemned in an anniversary message to the Iranian people yesterday.

### Khomeini Message

That message, read to a crowd by his son, Hojatoleslam Ahmad Khomeini, said: "We totally support the brave and noble nation of Afghanistan... A nation which has risen against aggression should know that God is with them and should unite their ranks as much as possible, they should know that victory is near."

Tehran radio said that Mr. Ghotbzadeh in his statement declined to give a timetable for the Americans' release. But in what could be a related development, the radio quoted Mr. Ghotbzadeh as telling ABC News that an international commission being set up to investigate the shah will probably meet in Tehran within a week.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said he was leaving for Athens tonight to begin a five-day European tour, the radio said. A broadcast monitored in London said Mr. Ghotbzadeh will also visit Italy and France.

Meanwhile, fighting raged in the northeastern Iranian town of Gonbad Kavus today as revolutionary guards backed by army troops moved in to crush a four-day-old rebellion by minority Turkmen guerrillas, residents said.

One resident told Reuters by telephone that government forces were attacking the Turkmen with artillery, mortars, grenade launchers and automatic rifles. Residents said at least six Turkmen and seven revolutionary guards were killed today, bringing the death toll to at least 32.

## Official Addresses Polish Communists

## U.S., China Threaten Peace, Russia Says

WARSAW, Feb. 12 (AP) — Top Soviet theoretician Mikhail Suslov today accused the United States and China of threatening world peace.

Addressing the eighth congress of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party, the Soviet Politburo member denounced what he called a collusion of Chinese and U.S. actions in Europe and Asia threatening world peace.

"We notice the events," Mr. Suslov said, "the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, the NATO nuclear rearmament, the concentration of American forces near the Iranian borders and the training and transfer of armed groups into Afghanistan which compelled that country to ask the Soviet Union's assistance."

Referring to U.S.-led condemnations of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Suslov said, "reactionary circles foment war hysteria and prepare military contingents for punitive expeditions... in order to have unlimited pos-

sibilities of expansion of military potential."

He said these Western forces were "launching an anti-Communist campaign to justify spending billions on arms to combat the alleged menace of Warsaw treaty nations."

Mr. Suslov's speech on the second day of the congress took a much tougher line on international politics than Poland's leader Edward Gierek, who made only a passing reference to Afghanistan in his speech opening the five-day congress.

Mr. Suslov said that the capitalist world was being rocked by crises and the Western press was publishing gloomy forecasts for the 1980s. He said there was a "sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism and a marked downfall of the neo-colonial system... Each activation of liberation movements is met by imperialism [with] violence or threats to use force."

### Gierek Backs Detente

WARSAW, Feb. 12 (NYT) — In his opening speech to the congress, Mr. Gierek coupled promises of continued cooperation and military alliance with the Soviet Union with expressions of concern over the developing tensions in East-West relations.

Poland, he said, "was and is profoundly committed to the deepening and consolidation of detente." He added, "People's Poland will spare no effort to prevent Europe and the world from being drawn from the road of peace and cooperation. We believe that common

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## Bases in Oman, Kenya, Somalia U.S. Said to Get Access To Facilities Near Gulf

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Oman, Kenya and Somalia have agreed to give U.S. forces access to military facilities, American officials said yesterday.

The officials said that in talks last week with an American team visiting the area, leaders of the three countries accepted a proposal that also would allow American forces to pay regular visits to military bases and would enable Washington to store limited amounts of equipment and fuel on their territories.

In return, the team is said to have informed the leaders that Washington was ready to provide military aid to the three nations. The team, led by Reginald Bartholomew, the State Department's director of politico-military affairs, was also holding talks in Saudi Arabia.

Officials said that many details of the new military arrangements remained to be worked out, including how much military aid Washington would provide to the three nations. But a senior administration aide said yesterday that achieving greater access to existing military facilities in Oman, Kenya and Somalia was "the beginning of a significant reversal of our strategic decline in that part of the world."

The enlargement of the U.S. air and naval presence in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf has been a top priority within the administration for several weeks, but officials have not sought the establishment of permanent U.S. facilities, such as those established in Western Europe and the Pacific in the 1950s and 1960s.

### Quiet Efforts

Instead, State Department and Pentagon aides have been quietly attempting to gain the permission of local governments for American warships and fighter planes to have access to existing bases. Mr. Bartholomew and other officials paid an initial visit to the three countries in mid-December and, last month, a team of technical experts visited military facilities in the three countries.

The technical experts are said to have concluded that after some repairs and modifications, military facilities in all three countries could be used by U.S. forces. Meanwhile, in talks last week, Saudi leaders are said to have expressed support for the U.S. plans in talks with Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser.



new Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser. The administration has also engaged in highly secret talks with France over gaining increased naval access to the port at Djibouti, the

former French colony on the Horn of Africa.

Officials said that in Somalia, the administration was most interested in making use of the base at Berbera, a port which was used by the Soviet Navy until 1978. While the port itself is said to require major repair work, officials said that a 15,000-foot runway nearby could be used by surveillance aircraft and fighter planes.

In Oman, the Pentagon seeks increased access for aircraft at the airstrip on Masirah Island and for warships at the port of Muscat. Kenya's port of Mombasa, which American warships have visited occasionally in the past, could also be used to support an increased naval presence in the area, officials said.

Although some of the facilities are already being used by U.S. ships and aircraft, officials said that several million dollars probably would have to be spent to improve them. The administration, they added, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Guarding Against Intimidation

## Governor Assumes Power To Cancel Rhodesia Vote

SALISBURY, Feb. 12 (UPI) — British Governor Lord Soames today decreed new powers to cancel this month's independence elections in any area of the country where he found political intimidation to be obstructing free and fair voting.

Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe, the apparent target of the governor's action, met with Lord Soames for more than an hour after the order was signed and termed the efforts to limit the elections "outrageously unconstitutional."

A British government spokesman said that Lord Soames "spoke firmly" to Mr. Mugabe and outlined measures that he would have to take. "Lord Soames left Mr. Mugabe in no doubt that he took a serious view of the situation in certain areas of the country," the spokesman said.

The governor signed an ordinance that grants him the authority to abrogate the election in any of the country's 56 administrative districts, if he finds that free and fair voting cannot take place in the district because of intimidation.

The spokesman said Lord Soames was "quite determined to use the powers in the areas concerned," but would not implement them until just before the election, scheduled for Feb. 27-29.

A British source listed nine areas where British election supervisors have found severe voter intimidation taking place. They were all in the eastern part of the country, where Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas predominate and where his political party has the most support.

The spokesman said that if the governor decided to cancel the elections in any district, there would be no change the 100-seat structure of the new parliament. Polling booths would not be set up, the spokesman said, and it would be forbidden to transport voters disenfranchised by the act to other voting areas.

Lord Soames also met today with Mr. Mugabe's guerrilla rival, Joshua Nkomo, and officials described the talks as friendly.

Mr. Mugabe said that banning people in certain areas from voting would "have the effect, if fully applied, of negating the democratic process of election."

Mr. Mugabe also reiterated his demand that Lord Soames order all Rhodesian security forces, includ-

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## Tito's Condition Fails to Improve

BELGRADE, Feb. 12 (UPI) — A medical bulletin today reported no improvement in the condition of President Tito.

"The health condition of President Josip Broz Tito has not changed," the bulletin said. "Difficulties in connection with the functioning of the kidneys and periodic weakness of the heart are still present."

Government sources privately called the situation serious and unpredictable. Communist Party sources said the 87-year-old president spent a quiet night but there was no improvement in his condition.

## U.S. Leads World in Buying Power

## But Swiss Earn Higher Wages, Survey Shows

ZURICH, Feb. 12 (AP) — The world's top salaries are paid in Swiss cities and Saudi Arabian city dwellers pay the highest prices, but the United States is the country where urbanites have the most purchasing power, according to a survey compiled by Union Bank, the largest Swiss commercial bank.

The survey, analyzing data from 45 cities in the non-Communist world, said that residents of three American cities were the best off. On a scale that set purchasing power in Zurich as an index of 100, after taxes and social security deductions, Chicago

measured 110, Los Angeles 106 and San Francisco 103. Lower purchasing power ratings Zurich were registered by New York, 90, Duesseldorf, 78, Paris, 64, and London, 55.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia, was listed as the world's most expensive city, with an index figure of 141. Tokyo, at 106, topped the price list of cities in industrialized

countries, followed by Oslo, 104, and Geneva, 103.

Index figures for other cities included Duesseldorf and Buenos Aires, 96, Paris and Tehran, 95, New York, 84, London, 81, Chicago, 79, Los Angeles, 74, Milan, 65, Istanbul, 52, Lisbon, 47, and Manila, 46.

As for wages and salaries, a sampling of occupations including school teacher, bus driver, metal industry manager and bilingual secretary showed Swiss cities consistently on top. The survey was based on prices and salaries in June-July, 1979, and on a conversion rate of 1.672 Swiss francs to the U.S. dollar.



## Soviet Dissidents Share Mood of Defiance

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (NYT) — With dissent in shreds and Western opinion no longer much of a restraint on authorities, dissidents say they think repression is worsening. The dissidents appear to be united by defiance and by fear that any of them may be next to face the crackdown by the authorities. They seem to share an unwillingness to play it safe — to stop seeing foreign journalists, stop issuing statements, stop visiting places presumed to be under KGB surveillance. They say that they or their parents tried to find safety in silence during Stalin's time and lived to regret it, and they are not going to try that again. Moscow's small community of

dissidents tries to relieve the new atmosphere of fear by keeping in close touch by phone or by visiting each other. The ending on Jan. 22 of Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, is regarded as only the first step by the government to curb dissidents and others who are seen as challengers to the system. "Andrei is under virtual house arrest," Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, said. "Anyone who tried to visit him is hauled off to the police station next door. The woman who has a room in the apartment has told us, quite proudly, that her late husband worked for the organs of state security. Security men peer in our windows day and night and follow us wherever we go."

The Soviet poet Bella Akhmadulina came to the defense of another dissident who has been under attack, Lev Kopelev. The government and party newspaper, *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, called Mr. Kopelev a traitor, a Nazi sympathizer and a hater of Russia who held subversive meetings with foreigners and got bagful of gifts from the U.S. Embassy. Miss Akhmadulina, alluding to her many television appearances, said: "Half the country knows me by sight, and to them — and to the other half — I want to say something about Lev Kopelev, whom I know well. There was an article in a Soviet newspaper about him the other day that made it abhorrent even to take the sheet into my hands."

"For those who have read this newspaper — don't believe it. He has never killed or wounded anyone. He sat 10 years in jail only because he had appealed on the behalf of others. I am a friend of Lev Kopelev's, and you can believe me." Among those who was out "visiting my friends" was the 67-year-old physicist Naum Meiman, a member of the shrunken Moscow chapter of the Helsinki Watch Committee, a dissident organization formed to monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords of 1975. Mr. Meiman said he had been summoned to the Moscow prosecutor's office on Jan. 30 and given what was called a last warning to withdraw from his political activities and stop speaking to foreign correspondents. He said one of the KGB people at the interview urged him to "change your way of life before it's too late."

Mr. Meiman, who has been denied an exit visa to emigrate to Israel on the ground that he has state secrets, said that the KGB man added: "There is a written order in your case. You'll never leave the Soviet Union, never." Mr. Meiman has appealed the rejection of his 1975 visa application, saying that the last secret work he did was 24 years ago. Sunday he said he regarded himself an Israeli citizen because the Israeli parliament voted him that status. Consequently, he said, he felt he was a "hostage" in the Soviet Union. "I am in bad health," he said. "My telephone was disconnected on Jan. 25. I can't even call a doctor if I need to in a hurry. I live alone. My daughter is in the United States. For me to get out of here is a matter of life and death. I appeal to physicians and other scientists in the West to help me in whatever way they can."

One dissident not seen in these gatherings is Malva Landa, another member of the Helsinki group who is under investigation and forbidden to leave her home in Penzhina, a town two hours by train from Moscow.

The word on her was that an investigator who tried to question another dissident about her revealed that her case came under Article 190, Paragraph 1 of the Soviet code. This is the catch-all statute that forbids "the spread of knowingly false fabrications casting slurs on the Soviet social and state system."

"We meet to learn about each other, to speak up for each other," said Mr. Kopelev. "We huddle together, you might say. It's an old instinct in bad times like these."

Rare Virus Suspected At A Nairobi Hospital

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Two South African doctors, specialists in the infectious, rare and dangerous Marburg virus — known as green monkey fever — flew to Kenya over the weekend to help treat a suspected victim, his nurse and his doctor at a Nairobi hospital, a Health Department spokesman said today.

The World Health Organization asked South Africa for help Saturday.

cause it had been abused by dissidents.

Since Mr. Deng's talk, the press repeatedly has attacked "so called democrats" and "ultra-individualists." An article Friday in the official party paper, *The People's Daily*, charged that such persons "are forever holding up the banner of democracy and human rights to make trouble and create disturbances." It said, "We must not lower our vigilance toward these people."

Chinese sources say that a major Communist Party meeting may be held this week which could take further action against dissidents.

Officially, citizens still are allowed to put up wall posters on a small wall in the Temple of the Moon Park after registering with the authorities. But the new site has attracted only a handful of petitioners with personal complaints. Mr. Xu said that he had not been to the new wall since early in December.

—FOX BUTTERFIELD

### After Ban on Democracy Wall

## China's Rights Movement Seen Ending

PEKING, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Two months after the Communist authorities closed Peking's Democracy Wall, China's small human rights movement appears to have come nearly to an end. This was signaled here Friday when the editor of the last surviving unofficial magazine, *April 5th Forum*, wrote to the Communist Youth League suggesting that his journal was prepared to cease publication. In exchange, said Xu Wenli, the editor, he hoped that the government would release another of the magazine's editors who has been in jail since November.

Journals Not Published In an interview in his small apartment in a workers' dormitory, Mr. Xu said that his group was worried about what would happen if they put out another issue. He said that the party's Central Committee had called on several other magazines through the Youth League and told them to stop publication, but had not been in touch with him. According to information Mr. Xu has received from other cities, virtually all underground journals have now been banned by local authorities and are not published.

The government crackdown on dissent began in October with the sentencing of the best-known activist, Wei Jingsheng, to 15 years in prison for counterrevolutionary activity. In December, the regime moved a step further by banning wall posters from the brick fence on Chang'an Boulevard that was called Democracy Wall. It was here that many dissidents, most of them young workers and students, gathered to read posters, sell underground journals and meet foreign journalists.

The government now seems ready to pursue its clampdown even further. Last month, the senior deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, who had earlier supported Democracy Wall, called in a major speech for the abolition of the "four big freedoms." These include the right to put up wall posters, speak out freely, air views fully and hold great debates. Mr. Deng said that an article in the Constitution guaranteeing these rights would be abolished.

—FOX BUTTERFIELD

### Israel Sees Threat to Christians

## Palestinians in Lebanon Said to Get Soviet Tanks

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (AP) — The Soviet Union has given Palestinian forces in Lebanon armored personnel carriers, mobile artillery pieces and about 60 medium tanks with 85mm guns, Israeli military sources said today.

They said it was unusual for the Russians to pass these types of weapon directly to the Palestine Liberation Organization. It was not clear whether the equipment had gone into operation, the sources said, adding that it was kept in the Sidon area, about 40 miles north of the border between Israel and Lebanon. The artillery pieces were said to have a range of four to six miles.

In southern Lebanon, meanwhile, slow artillery fire from Palestinian positions was reported falling on Marjayoun, the headquarters of the Israeli-backed Christian militia. Military sources said about one shell an hour struck the town, but no casualties were reported.

Yesterday, four Christian Lebanese died when explosive charges

blew up a number of houses in Dir Mimaz, a village near Marjayoun, and heavy artillery duels followed during the day.

The addition of tanks and other armored weapons to Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon will give them new firepower to use against the Christian militias, a commentator for Israel Radio said.

Israel has warned that it will not abandon the Christians in the face of what is seen here as a Syrian and Soviet drive to increase tension on Israel's border with Lebanon.

Soviet Ship Is Barred

LONDON, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — The British government has banned a Soviet fishery research vessel from putting into the Shetland island port of Lerwick off northeast Scotland, a foreign office spokesman said today.

## Vote Decree In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

ing an estimated 15,000 auxiliaries, back to their barracks. He charged that the security forces were responsible for attacks on his party and warned that "unless the acts of terrorism being directed against us immediately cease, my party reserves its right not only to defend its members with vigor but also to retaliate with equal ruthlessness."

Lord Soames indicated earlier in the day that he had no intention of ordering the auxiliaries back to their bases. He issued a statement saying that the forces have an important role to play in restoring security in the country.

Mr. Mugabe has charged that the auxiliaries, who number about 15,000, are a virtual private army of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former prime minister and a candidate in the elections.

Lord Soames' new ordinance followed by a week the publication of an order that gave him the power to ban a particular political party if it was guilty of intimidation.

Mr. Mugabe warned that if Lord Soames acted unilaterally against his party in any part of the country, he would order his forces to resume the war.

also wants to establish storage sites at the bases which would be manned by small numbers of Americans, probably civilians.

As described by a senior Pentagon official, the facilities in the three countries would serve as "forward operating bases" for U.S. ships and aircraft stationed mostly at Diego Garcia, the American fa-

ility at the British-owned island in the Indian Ocean. In the next five years, the official said, the administration plans to spend about \$140 million expanding Diego Garcia to accommodate larger numbers of ships and aircraft.

Pentagon officials said that the administration wanted to deploy more tanks and aircraft on Diego Garcia and that it was also examining a

proposal for widening the airstrip on the island to accommodate B-52 bombers.

Diego Garcia is about 2,300 miles southeast of the Gulf. Berbera is about 1,600 miles southwest of the Gulf, and Mombasa is about 2,200 miles south of the region.

Under the Pentagon's plan, the forces stationed at Diego Garcia would routinely visit ports and air-

strips located in Oman, Somalia, Kenya and perhaps additional countries, officials said. In a crisis, they added, additional U.S. forces could be sent into the area to use the regional facilities.

The apparent willingness of local powers to accept visits by U.S. forces has encouraged American officials, who maintained that it reflected an increasing concern in the region over Soviet military moves. However, officials said that Saudi Arabia, the oil-producing country in the Gulf, was still unlikely in the near future to accept U.S. forces on its soil.

As a result, they said, the Pentagon was formulating a plan which would call on Saudi Arabia to construct several new airbases around the country, which would be designed to meet U.S. needs and be stocked with large amounts of U.S. weapons and fuel.

In formal conditions, they said, the airbases would be operated by the Saudi government and protected with American-built F-15s flown by the Saudi Air Force. However, in the event of a military threat to Saudi Arabia, U.S. aircraft and troops could be flown quickly into the new bases.

Officials said that the Pentagon's plan had not yet been approved by the White House, but that it had gained strong backing throughout the government. Some officials said that it was likely to be proposed to the Saudi government in the next month or so.

French Loan to Burundi

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Feb. 12 (AP) — France has loaned Burundi about \$3 million to build a telecommunications station and a relay tower for the new state-owned communications company, officials announced here. They said Japan also has granted Burundi \$417,000 to buy medical supplies.

IOC Seen Unchanging

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 12 (UPI) — The International Olympic Committee today drafted a resolution af-



Soviet Politburo member Mikhail Suslov addresses the congress of the Polish United Workers Party in Warsaw yesterday. Mr. Suslov is the leader of a Soviet delegation to the meeting.

## Russia Says China, U.S. Threatening World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

sense will win, that the understanding of the necessities of saving the detente process, of halting the arms race and opening the road to disarmament will prevail."

Mr. Gierk clearly blamed the West for the increase in tensions, did not mention the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan directly, and depicted NATO's decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as "a new and particularly dangerous stage of the arms race."

In particular, he chastised West Germany for "pursuing the deployment of new weapons on its territory." In an apparent reference to the destruction that Poland suffered under the Nazis, he added that "the Polish nation has the moral right and duty to warn the world against the dangerous consequences of this unfavorable evolution in the international situation."

He said Poland was disturbed by the Carter administration's decision to postpone debate on ratifying the SALT-2 treaty limiting offensive strategic armaments, a treaty he said is "awaited by the nations of the world."

In a gesture to improving relations, he renewed a call for a European conference on military detente and disarmament and offered Warsaw as an appropriate site to host it.

Western diplomats in Poland noted that Mr. Gierk's speech did not deviate in substance from the

Soviet position on the current crisis. The Polish leader condemned China as a disruptive "hegemonist" force, in keeping with Moscow's attitude, and appeared to justify his concern for detente by quoting the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, in saying that "many constructive peace moves could be taken in Europe in the near future."

On the domestic scene, Mr. Gierk cited statistics to show progress in social conditions over the last decade, but made it clear that Poland's economy faced difficult times, with problems in energy supply, raw materials, transportation and debt repayment.

## Workers at British Leyland Reject Pay Boost Linked to Productivity

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Workers at the British Leyland automobile company today rejected an inadequate pay rise of between 5 and 10 percent, linked to improvements in productivity.

Of the 70,000 hourly paid workers, who returned valid votes, 59 percent voted against the offer. The company — now called B.L. Ltd. — said in a statement that there was clearly no mandate for a strike, because the vote was taken among less than half of the company's 155,000-member labor force, and because the majority was not

convincing. A union spokesman said he did not expect an immediate strike.

Leyland said the company "does not have the cash to improve its offer." Before the result of the vote was announced, the managing director of the Leyland cars division, Ray Horrocks, said that the company will lay off up to 40,000 workers in coming weeks because of its financial problems.

Last month, Leyland took only 15 percent of the domestic car market, down from 25 percent in the same month last year.

The administration's plan, however, has generated controversy within the government, particularly in the State Department where some regional experts have cautioned against entering into a military supply relationship with Somalia. The experts have suggested that U.S. military support for Somalia could lead the country's leader, President Mohammed Siad Barre, into stepping up his conflict with neighboring Ethiopia, a development that could weaken American influence in Africa.

Mr. Chirac indirectly criticized Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's policy as being weak. He also stressed that he would be tougher with the Russians if president, but refused to confirm that he would run in the 1981 presidential race.

Mr. Chirac, 47, said he would announce his political plans at a "late date."

## 2 Protesters Shot

### Salvador Militants End Ministry Siege

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 12 (AP) — Militants ended their weeklong occupation of the Education Ministry today and held a demonstration that was broken up by gunfire, leaving at least two protesters dead and a dozen wounded, witnesses said.

It was not known who did the shooting. Witnesses said the gunfire broke out after the estimated 100 demonstrators had gone about 10 blocks and that several cars in the area were burned.

The students took over the ministry last Tuesday to back demands for lower tuition at private colleges, the dismissal of some Education Ministry officials and larger enrollment for the country's free public university. They announced yesterday that they had reached an agreement with the government.

The militants took hundreds of hostages at first, but all but a dozen had been released when the students left the ministry.

In another part of the capital, the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28, or LP-28, continued holding six hostages at the Spanish Embassy, also occupied last Tuesday. They are demanding the release of five leftists they say are held as political prisoners. The government has released 11 of the 16 persons whose freedom was demanded by the leftists and says it has no information about the others.

LP-28 also occupies the offices of the Christian Democrat Party and holds 10 hostages there. The militants' demands there include the resignation of the civilian-military junta, two of whose five members are Christian Democrats. The junta came to power shortly after a military coup ousted the regime of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero on Oct. 15.

U.S. Emergency Aid Planned for Salvador

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The United States is preparing a \$49.8-million emergency aid package for El Salvador to help a government under heavy assault from

both left and right, administration officials said yesterday.

For months, administration specialists have expressed concern that political violence in El Salvador would erupt in full-scale civil war of the kind that afflicted Nicaragua in 1978 and 1979.

The U.S. aid would be used for basic social and economic changes. The administration officials said they hoped that a demonstration of interest and concern would help the government, which they regard as moderate, to stabilize the situation. To fill most of the aid package, the officials said, the administration intends to ask Congress for permission to transfer funds authorized in legislation for the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30, estimating the necessity of asking for supplementary appropriations.

President Carter's request for \$75 million in additional emergency aid for Nicaragua has not been authorized by the House.

The total projected for El Salvador would include \$25 million for economic development, \$15 million for guarantees on investments in housing, \$4.8 million for Food for Peace distributions and \$5 million in economic support funds.

The officials said the package would provide assistance for projects that could be started quickly, such as public works and community development programs to generate jobs, as well as for more ambitious, longer-run undertakings, including air, water, sewage and drainage facilities.

## Panel Urges U.S. Return To the ILO

By Philip Stabocoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — A Cabinet-level committee has recommended to President Carter that the United States resume its membership in the International Labor Organization, which it quit in 1977, administration officials said yesterday.

Mr. Carter is expected to announce a decision within a week and is likely to endorse a return to the labor group, the sources said. The United States left the ILO in November, 1977, charging that the group had become politicized and a forum for ideological warfare, rather than an institution dedicated to enhancing the position of workers.

U.S. representatives to the ILO, particularly those from business and organized labor, said that the group maintained a double standard, condemning practices in democratic countries but ignoring violations in Communist countries. The United States also argued that the group was biased against countries that attacked Israel.

Now, however, representatives of the AFL-CIO and of the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, have joined the State, Labor, State and Commerce Departments and National Security Council to recommend unanimously that the United States return to the international group.

"It was felt that we gained all we could from withdrawal and that this was a good time to return if we were to retain our influence in the ILO," said Dean Clowes, deputy undersecretary of labor for international affairs.

Michael Boggs of the AFL-CIO, an international department put it even more strongly: "We got most of what we were demanding. It would have been difficult not to go back at this stage," he said.

Among other things, the United States won a commitment to "democratize" the activities of the international group to the greatest extent possible, according to Mr. Boggs and others.

The director-general of the ILO, Francis Blanchard of France, has promised in writing to exercise his powers to prevent resolutions that are politically motivated from being acted upon at the group's plenary gatherings, Mr. Boggs said.

Moreover, the ILO has given precedence in the last year or so that it has no longer following a double standard. Communist countries, including the Soviet Union, have been challenged for practices considered inimical to the interests of workers. The group also rejected a resolution sponsored by Arab states condemning Israel for alleged racism and discrimination against trade unions.

## Chirac Demands Arms Buildup

PARIS, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, emerging as a rival to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in the coming French presidential election, today castigated any weakness in the face of Soviet "hegemonic enterprises" and demanded a major military armament effort.

Mr. Chirac indirectly criticized Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's policy as being weak. He also stressed that he would be tougher with the Russians if president, but refused to confirm that he would run in the 1981 presidential race.

Mr. Chirac, 47, said he would announce his political plans at a "late date."

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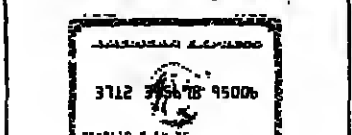


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# Democrats Military Race Is Slightening

## gh Battle Seen ew Hampshire

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Democratic politicians yesterday stated President Carter's victory in the Maine Democratic caucus Sunday as evidence of a close, hard-fought battle in the New Hampshire primary in two weeks.

Powell, the White House secretary, contended that the president was satisfied with his victory. Sen. Kennedy and his supporters, however, saw no reason to change his policies or campaign tactics despite evidence that left sentiment had cost him a Maine victory.

Other politicians around the state gave Sen. Kennedy credit for a very close race after his winning 2-to-1 defeat in Iowa weeks ago and after the polls showed the Carter camp in Maine won the president ahead by 2 weeks ago.

But the Massachusetts fact did better than expected, Joseph Grandison, a professional regional coordinator in England, "is going to mean real resources and additional resources for Kennedy and with that can produce some momentum."

### 'A Tighter Race'

means New Hampshire is a race and therefore more important, he said, referring to the first primary to be held on Feb. 21 puts an awful lot of momentum this morning is with Kennedy," conceded.

Joseph Brown, the chief Carter strategist in New Hampshire, "but still in Maine have shaken the momentum out of our organization."

Other Maine balloting, both had reckoned Mr. Carter as the lead in New Hampshire some Carter strategists had hoped that a strong Carter victory in Maine would effectively end the Kennedy challenge or, at a knockout blow in New Hampshire.

terday, Robert Strauss, the campaign chairman, declared the Maine results a solid victory for the president over Sen. Kennedy because "we beat him in a backyard in a state he said 'I to win'."

Other politicians, even some Carter camp, saw the picture less settled, especially since Edmund Brown Jr. of California, a larger share of the vote had been expected.

With 93 percent of the vote reported today, the president had led 46 percent of the vote, Sen. Kennedy 40 percent and Gov. Carter 13 percent. The returns gave Carter 45 percent of the vote, with 39 percent for Sen. Kennedy and 11 percent for Gov. Carter.

**Carter Support 'Thin'**  
The news in Maine is not Kennedy's Carter but that Kennedy's support is thin. The president's support is very thin.

A big loser yesterday was Jim Carter, said Josiah Bezman, England coordinator for Gov. Carter's campaign. "Brown demonstrated he was viable. Kennedy's support was not going to be at this stage. Carter's support was below what they expected."

link the bloom may be off the Carter campaign. Mr. Bezman, a pollster at the White House, said that the president's support was not venturing beyond its borders.

Powell conceded to reporters that there was "no doubt" the president would have done better if he had campaigned in Maine personally. That there was "no way in the world" that he would now shift tactics and start debating rivals or stump speeches.

en we get out people back," referring to the hostages in Iran, is the game for a major part of our campaign politics.

Mr. Carter aides said that the president adamantly refused to go until the hostage situation was resolved, adding that they might hurt him politically. He said that posture would look as if he was not taking the campaign more seriously than the hostages.

## na Planning Child Families

ING, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — China is striving to reduce its population growth to zero by the year 2000, the People's Daily said today. Peking hopes to stabilize population figure at 1.2 billion, it said.

At the end of 1978, China had 994 million people, according to the available official figures. Also included in the 17 million on Taiwan, People's Daily said the best way of planning population reduction was for couples to have only one child.

major problem China faces half the population is still illiterate. Between now and the end of the century, there will be 100 million people reaching marriage age each year.



HOLY DAY AT THE VATICAN — An overall view of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome as Pope John Paul II and 30

bishops yesterday celebrate mass to mark the 122d anniversary of a reported vision of the Virgin Mary in Lourdes.

## U.S. Warned on Nuclear Reactor Changes

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The top advisory committee on the safety of nuclear reactors warned yesterday that the government may be moving too swiftly in deciding what improvements are required after the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant.

In an unusually blunt letter to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards said it was worried that the NRC's "rush to judgment" on needed reactor changes "may result in, at worst, error, and at best inefficient use of resources important to safety."

The nuclear industry has hoped that the NRC would soon resume approving operating licenses for new reactors. No new operating or construction licenses have been approved by the commission since the accident last March 28 at the Three Mile Island plant. It could not be immediately determined what impact the commission's criticism will have on the NRC's decisions.

But the NRC today is scheduled to hear the staff recommendation on whether Sequoyah One, a Tennessee Valley Authority reactor, should be licensed to begin operation.

Commission officials said 12 nuclear reactors are expected to be ready to begin operating in 1980.

Under the law, the advisory committee is directed to review all applications for licenses to construct or operate new reactors. But for many years, the advisory committee also has offered its comments on broad policy matters and, because its members include many respected experts, its views have carried considerable weight.

### 'Reasonable Assurance'

In yesterday's letter to John Ahearne, chairman of the NRC, the advisory committee said it was surprised to learn that the commission had approved a set of safety requirements for reactors that are awaiting their operating licenses before the advisory committee had offered its comments.

"While the committee recognizes the needs and pressures for action, we believe it is important to be sure that a reasonable rationale exists for the setting of priorities, that there is a reasonable assurance that there are no adverse safety effects from the new requirements, and that the limitations on total resources have been carefully factored into the decision making," the letter said.

The letter, signed by committee chairman Milton Plesset, said the major concern was that "a very large number of operational and hardware changes are being mandated with, in most cases, little analysis to establish their safety relevance or impact."

Mr. Plesset added that "design and operational stability is itself a safety asset and, confident though we are in the engineering judgement of the commission staff, we think there would be merit in advisory committee review before, not after, adoption."

President Carter, in a recent statement outlining his administration's policy on nuclear energy, recommended that the NRC resume licensing of reactors as soon as possible. There are about 90 reactors in various stages of construction in the United States with 13 expected to be ready to begin operation in 1980.

### Radioactive Gas Leaked

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Feb. 12 (AP) — Radioactive water from a leaky switch in the Three Mile Island reactor cooling system released a tiny amount of krypton gas into the atmosphere, but it posed no public danger, officials said.

It was the first release of radioactive gas since the accident at the crippled plant since it was shut last year after the worst accident in the history of commercial nuclear power.

Eleven workers were evacuated during the incident, which began when about 1,000 gallons of highly contaminated water leaked from the cooling system, yesterday. The water flowed into a sump compartment in the basement of an auxiliary building, which was quickly sealed, but an isotope in the water apparently found its way past a network of filters, officials said.

"A review of monitoring devices confirms there was a small release of radioactive gases, probably krypton 85," said a statement by Metropolitan Edison Co., operator of the plant, which is currently being cleaned up from the March accident. The statement said krypton was detected by monitors atop the auxiliary building while monitors nearby showed no positive readings.

**Soviet Envoy to Rome**  
ROME, Feb. 12 (AP) — Italy has accepted the appointment of Valentin Ivanovich Oberenko as the new Soviet ambassador, replacing Nikita Rydzov, who has been the Soviet envoy in Rome since 1966.

### Call for Plant Closure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (LAT) — Citing new losses of bomb-grade uranium from a nuclear processing plant in Erwin, Tenn., an environmental group has asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to close the facility.

The Natural Resources Defense Council argued in documents filed at the commission that employees of the plant or terrorists could manufacture nuclear bombs from uranium missing from the plant, which is owned by Nuclear Fuel Services Inc., a subsidiary of the Getty Oil Co.

The commission has conceded that as much as 186 kilograms of

## Carter Nuclear-Waste Proposal Calls for Interim Storage Sites

By Janet Barraile

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — President Carter, in a proposal for a comprehensive program for disposing of the nation's mounting reserves of radioactive waste material, today asked Congress to approve one or more interim disposal sites until a permanent repository can be selected, possibly by 1985.

In a six-page message to Congress, the president recommended a cautious interim strategy that calls for research and development on site locations, full participation in discussions by state and local leaders, a full environmental review of the issue, scientific and technical investigations by the Department of Energy and a thorough review by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mr. Carter said in the message that he had decided to cancel a research project for storing military nuclear wastes in a salt mine near Carlsbad, N.M., although he said it could still be investigated for possible future use. The Department of Energy had favored that as a permanent storage site and had twice asked the president to save the project, on which \$90 million already has been spent.

Mr. Carter's proposal is consistent with the conclusions of an inter-agency review group he established last year that found that the safe disposal of radioactive wastes could be determined only after extensive investigations at particular sites.

The president's message said, "Experience and information gained at each phase will be reviewed and evaluated to determine if there is sufficient knowledge to proceed with the next stage of development."

His plan calls for four or five sites to be evaluated, from which one or more will be selected for further development as a full-scale repository. He estimated that selection of that site should be made by about 1985 and the program could fully operational by the mid-1990s.

the highly enriched uranium has disappeared from the plant since 1968, lost either in the processing itself or by theft.

The commission decided on Jan. 21, however, to allow the facility to stay in operation because it is the source of fuel pellets for the U.S. Navy's nuclear submarines, and is therefore essential, commission spokesman Frank Ingram said yesterday.

Unable to determine the source of some of the losses despite repeated investigations, the commission decided Jan. 21 to change its uranium accounting requirements so that they would be "reasonably achievable" at the Erwin plant, Mr. Ingram said.

Federal investigators from the Office of Nuclear Material and Safeguards had recommended that the Erwin plant's license be revoked.

The Natural Resources Defense Council argued that the relaxed standards approved last month

could "set a precedent" for other plants and relax nuclear safeguards around the world.

In its documents filed at the commission, which were kept secret until edited and released yesterday, the environmental group noted that new shortages of the bomb-grade uranium were discovered on Aug. 14, 1979.

Although the amount of the shortage officially was secret, it was learned that it was 20 to 30 kilograms, enough for a crude nuclear device.

"It is within the capability of small groups of people, e.g., employees or terrorists, to design and fabricate a crude nuclear explosive device with highly enriched uranium diverted from the NRS-Erwin facility," the environmental group said.

The council's previous attempts to shut down the Erwin facility, pending safeguard improvements have been rejected by the commission.

## 421 Nuclear Explosions Tabulated in Last Decade

GENEVA, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Sweden said today that the "disturbing statistics" it had tabulated on nuclear weapons tests showed that in the 1970s the Soviet Union set off 191 nuclear explosions and the United States 154.

Of the 421 nuclear explosions recorded in all during the last decade, France accounted for 55, China 15, Britain 5 and India 1, Inga Thorsson, Swedish undersecretary of state, declared at the 40-nation disarmament conference here.

Last year, Sweden's observatory at Hagfors recorded 28 underground nuclear explosions in the Soviet Union, eight more than the Soviet annual average of 20, against 15 for the United States, or slightly above its annual average, the Swedish delegate said.

No Chinese nuclear tests were "announced or observed" last year, the Swedish delegate said, to make it the "first and only year of the past decade without any Chinese nuclear testing activity."

She also noted that the nine French underground nuclear tests on the Pacific island of Mururoa constituted the largest number conducted by France in any one year.

One British explosion, held at the U.S. nuclear testing site in Nevada, was the only other test last year. She made no reference to the mysterious phenomenon recorded in the southern hemisphere last year that is suspected to have been a nuclear blast.

The Swedish delegate said that the "technical prerequisites" for

monitoring a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests were now present. But, she continued, the testing that had been recorded was "ample proof" that the required change in the political attitude of the nuclear powers to make a ban possible was still absent.



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### Hormone Drug Also Tied to Premature Births

## DES Linked to Miscarriages, Infertility

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Feb. 12 (AP) — A synthetic hormone taken by millions of women to prevent miscarriages may be causing reproductive problems among the women's daughters, researchers at the University of North Carolina said yesterday.

The researchers studied 276 women whose mothers took the drug diethylstilbestrol, or DES, during the 1950s and 1960s. They found that only 45 percent of those women who attempted pregnancy were able to have live births.

They also found that about one in four live births in that group occurred prematurely.

Researchers found other complications among the women, including what it called an alarming rate of infertility among DES-exposed women, prolonged and irregular menstrual cycles and urinary tract and cervix abnormalities.

Dr. Wesley Fowler, associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the UNC School of Medicine, said the results of the study show far greater problem among women whose mothers took DES than is the widely publicized risk of cancer.

DES has been associated with a rare vaginal cancer, clear cell adenocarcinoma, in daughters of women who took the hormone. The drug was prescribed for an estimated five million to seven million women from the late 1940s to the 1960s.

In 1979, the Food and Drug Administration banned the drug's use in animal feed because of the cancer link. The hormone had been added to cattle and sheep feed as a means of fattening livestock.

Dr. Fowler said that "The risk of developing cancer actually is quite low. It works out to about one of every 10,000 women whose mothers were exposed to DES. With those odds, the risk of riding in an automobile is much higher. What we're concerned about is that the risks of miscarriages and infertility apparently are much greater."

The university began the study several years ago when several women who had been exposed to DES before birth began coming to an infertility clinic at North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

Since 1973, Dr. Fowler, a cancer specialist, has conducted another clinic specifically for women exposed to DES. Of the 276 women in the study, 106 said they had tried to become pregnant, 31 said they had been unsuccessful.

A total of 129 pregnancies were recorded among the women, but 36

women underwent therapeutic abortions for reasons not related to DES. Of the remaining 99 pregnancies, only 58 live births resulted, 12 of which were premature.

### Number of Jews In U.S. Increases

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI) — The American Jewish Committee says there is a total Jewish population in the United States of 5,860,900, which is about 2.7 percent of the total U.S. population.

The committee's figures for last year showed that the Jewish population in the United States increased by 79,940 from 1978.

The new edition of the American Jewish Year Book, which the committee released yesterday, shows an increase of 110,000 in the world Jewish population, for a total of 14,396,000.

The rate of fetal death in the test group was 43.4 percent for the first pregnancy and 37.6 percent overall, according to the report by Dr. Grant Schmidt, an obstetrics and gynecology resident at Memorial Hospital.

In January, researchers at the University of California, at San Diego, also reported an increased risk of miscarriage or premature delivery in the daughters of women who had taken DES. They compared the pregnancies of 71 women exposed to the drug to a group of unexposed women and found that 40 percent of the babies of DES daughters died. The unexposed group had no premature births or infant deaths.

In the late 1960s, four Boston doctors established a cancer link to DES and, in 1971, the FDA warned that it should not be given to pregnant women. However, it is still being used for breast-cancer patients to replace absent hormones and as a "morning-after" contraceptive.

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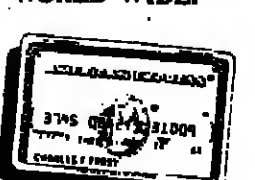
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# New Food Crisis Said to Loom in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Well-informed diplomats, international relief officials and Cambodian refugees report that within a few weeks Cambodia will again be plunged into a major food crisis, although starvation has momentarily been staved off.

Intelligence analysts and senior diplomats also report that indications are strong that disastrous food shortages will continue beyond the end of this year.

At present, Cambodians are supplementing their diet of relief foodstuffs with a skimpy harvest of their own rice gathered in December and January. But according to the diplomats, relief officials and refugees, this harvest amounted to half of normal in the most stable provinces and was as low as one-tenth in others.

In many areas, insecurity resulting from the continued fighting between Vietnamese troops and forces loyal to former Premier Pol Pot was so great that no rice was planted.

"Disaster has been averted for the moment," said James Grant, executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, at the end of a recent six-day visit to Cambodia. "We have been essentially successful in delaying any further major disaster."

Unicef, with the International Committee of the Red Cross, carries out the non-Communist nations' relief campaign, whose six-month first phase will end at the end of March. Unicef consistently has accentuated the positive in its declarations on the Cambodian famine, while the Red Cross has stressed what remains to be done.

Diplomats with access to intelligence information and relief officials who have visited Cambodia report that its rice crop will have been eaten by the end of March at the latest and earlier in many areas.

"Then they will again be very heavily reliant on outside sources," an international official said.

Warfare continues unabated, particularly in western Cambodia, the country's rice basket. Military ex-

perts see little chance that the guerrilla resistance will be eliminated and Cambodia pacified before the monsoon begins in May and diminishes Vietnamese search-and-destroy operations. They believe that planting in June and July will be sharply curtailed again.

Officials said the present time is the best that Cambodians are likely to experience until the next crop of their own. Large stocks of relief goods that had accumulated in Phnom Penh and the seaport of Kompong Som have finally been distributed, thanks to the arrival of more Soviet trucks and international pressure. At the same time, the small harvest appears to have been left largely where it was grown, for local consumption.

International officials believe that the bulk of international aid, from Communist as well as Western sources, has been distributed in the east of Cambodia, with special emphasis on the Phnom Penh region. In the west, local production has been heavily supplemented by food-

stuffs furnished at the Thai border by the Red Cross and Unicef.

The two organizations, over strong protests from the pro-Vietnamese government and Vietnam, are distributing food for 510,000 Cambodians, either temporarily settled on the border or traveling to the border and back to pick up food for themselves and their families in the Vietnamese-controlled interior.

The largest operation of this kind, which provided food for 150,000 to 200,000 Cambodians in the interior, was temporarily halted last week after reports that Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese-controlled authorities were taking an exorbitant share of the food for their own purposes.

Unicef and the Red Cross estimate the food needs of Vietnamese-occupied Cambodia at about 200,000 tons this year. Additionally, about 40,000 tons of agricultural supplies — seed, fertilizer and pesticides — are needed.

Last year, negotiations between Phnom Penh and the two international organizations proceeded so slowly that significant quantities of food began to flow only in October and then piled up in warehouses. A total of nearly 50,000 tons was delivered by Unicef and the Red Cross.

## Soviet Foodstuffs

In addition, Phnom Penh has reported that it received 121,000 tons of foodstuffs from the Soviet Union and 7,000 tons from other Communist nations and organizations. These supplies received priority in distribution.

Meetings are under way in New York and Geneva preparatory to a "pledging conference" next month on the continuation of the Unicef-Red Cross effort beyond March 31.

The planning is taking place without information about Soviet intentions. Discussions center on how to sustain Cambodians until the end of the year, when the next wet-season harvest will begin. But already, diplomats and intelligence analysts believe that the harvest of next December and January, which must sustain Cambodia in 1981, will be well below normal.

## Red Brigades Claim Act

# Judge Is Killed in Rome On Campus of University

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, Feb. 12 — Two assailants, one of them said to be a woman, today used silencer-equipped pistols to kill Vittorio Bachelet, a judge with strong ties to the Vatican, while he was going to a conference on terrorism. A telephone caller later said that the Red Brigades were responsible for the shooting.

It was Italy's 12th political assassination in six weeks. Witnesses told police that a young man and a woman fired at Mr. Bachelet, then fled the campus on foot to a car parked outside the main gate. They said that a third person was waiting behind the wheel of the car.

Police said that Mr. Bachelet was walking up a stairway inside the university's Political Science Building when the two assailants blocked his way, pulled out pistols and opened fire at point-blank range.

## Died Immediately

They said that he was hit by seven 32-caliber bullets, fell down the stairs, and died almost immediately. Shortly afterward, a telephone call to Rome's Socialist newspaper, Avanti!, claimed the killing as the work of the Red Brigades terrorist group.

Police sources reported that the words: "Long Live the Red Bri-

gades" were painted in black on a wall near the ambush site.

Mr. Bachelet, 53, was a friend of former Premier Aldo Moro, who was kidnapped and murdered by the Red Brigades in 1978. The professor was vice president of Italy's Superior Council of Magistrates, former president of the Roman Catholic organization, Catholic Action, and a friend of Pope John Paul II.

4 Judges Killed

AGRIGENTO, Sicily, Feb. 12 (AP) — Five persons, four of them Italian judges, were killed during the night in the collision of two cars on a road near this southern Sicilian town, police reported today.

All four judges were assigned to Catania and were traveling in the same car with a fifth person who was seriously injured.

The fifth victim was an occupant of the other car.



**MAKING A POINT** — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi (left) and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conferring at the Bonn chancellery yesterday. Mr. Schmidt reassured the Kenyan president, who is on a five-day tour of West Germany, that his country would continue to give economic assistance to the East African nation during the present decade.

# Despite a Quiet, Lackluster Campaign, Trudeau Is Expected to Win Election

By Stanley Meisler

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 12 (LAT) — If the polls are accurate, Pierre Elliott Trudeau is heading toward one of the most remarkable electoral victories in Canadian history.

Yet, the spirit of his campaign is hardly triumphant. The atmosphere around him is churlish, mean and depressed.

Mr. Trudeau, 60, sits moodily at the front of his campaign plane, quietly preparing speeches that belittle Prime Minister Joe Clark. But never, as in the old days, does he attempt to inspire Canadians to feel and accept a special vision of a united Canada.

His aides look unhappy with the unpleasant task of trying to shield and quiet their hero, making him seem almost lackluster. They have to persuade him to do and say as

little as possible. A recent newspaper cartoon showing two aides bundling up Mr. Trudeau and tying a scarf across his mouth is only barely an exaggeration.

## Premature Tribune

Only a few months ago, Mr. Trudeau's political career seemed at an end. He was defeated last May after 11 years as prime minister, repudiated by English Canadians who seemed tired of him, his arrogance, his combativeness and his continual badgering about the problem of Quebec and unity.

In November, with a rare and tearful show of emotion, he announced his resignation as leader of the Liberal Party; he would step down as soon as the Liberals elected a successor. Many Canadians, including Mr. Clark, paid tribute to his distinguished career.

But all that changed within a few weeks. Mr. Clark and his aides in the Progressive Conservative Party sloppily failed to count or court votes in the House of Commons and the Liberals joined the socialist New Democratic Party to defeat Mr. Clark's minority government Dec. 13. The issue was an austere budget that would have increased considerably the cost of oil. The Liberals had little choice but to call on Mr. Trudeau to come back.

A cliché of Canadian politics traditionally requires voters to punish an opposition that does not give a minority prime minister a chance to govern. But the Liberals are doing so well that they are fretting about overconfidence.

"The polls are so good, that it's scary," said Sen. Al Graham, president of the Liberal Party.

## Majority Anticipated

According to the latest Gallup Poll, the Liberal Party has 49 percent of the popular vote, the Progressive Conservatives 28 percent and the New Democratic Party 20 percent. That 21-point lead, if it holds up on election day on Monday, would probably give Mr. Trudeau and the Liberals a majority of the seats in the Commons.

Two television-sponsored polls since then, taking account of the positive reaction to the Canadian government's hand in smuggling six American diplomats out of Iran, cut the Liberal lead but not enough to prevent a Liberal victory, if the polls are correct.

The change in voter mood since last May appears to come less from any embrace of Mr. Trudeau than from a profound disappointment with the awkward and inexperienced Mr. Clark.

The Liberal strategy is to do everything to avoid reminding Canadians why they voted against Mr. Trudeau in the last election and to avert potential traps for a verbal gaffe that might upset the polls.

As a result, Mr. Trudeau, who used to stand with his arms folded across his chest and speak extemporaneously, stands behind a lectern and reads from a text that is usually tepid in everything but its ridicule of Mr. Clark.

## Forgotten Issue

His texts ignore the subject of Quebec and national unity, an issue that he insisted last year was almost treasonable to ignore. While he once seemed to relish a scornful confrontation with hecklers, he now ignores many and replies to the others with gentle wit.

Easily the most sophisticated and experienced politician in Canada, Mr. Trudeau has refused to take part in any nationally televised debate with the other party leaders.

He has held only one press conference. He sometimes agrees to meet journalists informally.

Mr. Trudeau has decided to blame the press for his refusal to

take part in a television debate. He maintains that he refused because the Canadian networks insisted on using journalists to moderate the program and to ask questions. That system turned last year's debate, according to Mr. Trudeau, into a glorified news conference that allowed journalists to interrupt important arguments with foolish questions.

This year, Mr. Trudeau said, the networks should allow the leaders to sit down and debate without interference.

## Theory of Press

To justify this, he enunciated his theory of the role of the press: News media, rather than interpreting the remarks of politicians, should be nothing more than vehicles for the leaders to reach the people.

"I think democracy is the politicians and the people trying to communicate together," he told journalists in Yellowknife, the capital of the Northwest Territories.

When a radio reporter said that this would allow politicians, not the press as representatives of the public, to decide what the public wanted to hear, Mr. Trudeau snapped: "Why do you call yourself representatives of the public? We've been elected. We should know what the public wants as much as the media."

When he repeated these arguments the next day at the University of Manitoba, the students applauded with enthusiasm.

For many Canadians, Mr. Trudeau is still a celebrity, and many show up at meetings just to see him, shake his hand, ask for an autograph. It does not matter to them what he says or does not say. No matter how dull the text, there is a kind of excitement in seeing this man of style and intellect and leadership show up.

If elected, Mr. Trudeau will have the luxury of coming to office with few campaign promises to keep. While his attacks on Mr. Clark are usually detailed and to the point, his rhetoric about the character of any future administration is usually vague.

# 12 Taiwan Boats Seized in China For Smuggling

PEKING, Feb. 12 (Reuters)

Police in the southern Chinese province of Guangdong have seized 12 Taiwan fishing boats, according to crews of smuggling gold, silver and foreign electrical equipment found on board, according to the local paper.

The Nanfang Daily said the smuggled goods and all 12 fishing boats had been confiscated. Most of the crew members, the newspaper said, were returned to Taiwan. A few were detained for questioning. It added that they all admitted they had broken the law and should be punished.

The paper said those arrested had been cooperating with "some local speculators to engage in black market activities, illegally exchanging watches and radio tape recorders, etc. for gold, silver and jade ornaments."

It said police had found the fishing nets on board the boats folded up, indicating they had not engaged in any fishing activities for some time. Taiwanese fishermen are one of the few foreigners allowed to come to and engage in normal fishing activities, a police spokesman said.

There is no official trade between China and Taiwan.

# Brandt Panel Calls for North-South Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 12 (Reuters)

An international commission headed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today called for a world summit conference to draft guidelines for cooperation between industrialized and developing nations.

The conference, limited to about 25 participants, would concentrate on working out an emergency program for the years 1980 to 1985 and on discussing other proposals in the commission's report, entitled "North-South: A Program for Survival."

The Independent Commission on International Development Issues was established in 1977, at the suggestion of World Bank president Robert McNamara, to study the

economic and social disparities between developed and developing countries and to suggest solutions.

Its 21 members included former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, former Swedish Premier Olof Palme, former Chilean President Eduardo Frei, Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik, and Commonwealth Secretary-General Shirdath Ramphal of Guyana.

## To Break Deadlock

The commission said that a conference was necessary to break a deadlock between the rich and poor countries, and concluded, "The search for solutions is not an act of benevolence, but a condition of mutual survival."

The commission's proposals include the creation under United Nations auspices of a global energy research center to coordinate information and to support research on new energy resources.

A copy of the 304-page report was presented today to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who has frequently urged the establishment of an energy institute.

The report calls for reform of the world monetary system, including creation of an international currency for settling outstanding balances between central banks. Such a currency would replace the use of national currencies as international reserves and could take the form of an improved Special Drawing Right, the commission says.

# Soviet Data Back Theory Of Meteorite

## New Evidence Found In 72-Year Mystery

By Theodore Shahab

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The Soviet Union has announced that material of extraterrestrial origin has been identified on the site of a colossal mid-air explosion that rocked a remote area of Siberia on June 30, 1908.

The mysterious event was first attributed to the fall of a giant meteorite or a comet near Vanavara, in the Story Tunguska River basin.

However, while Soviet expeditions to the isolated site found it blown down and charred by the explosion, there were no craters as are normally associated with meteorites.

With no conventional explanation winning general acceptance, scientists in the Soviet Union and the West began offering a variety of exotic hypotheses. They suggested an atomic blast of natural origin, the arrival of alien visitors in a clear spaceship, the fall of a timetimer, and most mysteriously, an encounter between the planet and black holes.

## They Grains Found

The Soviet press has now disclosed the discovery of tiny diamond-like grains, of the type that would be generated from carbon in extreme shock, as in the collision of celestial bodies. Such minute particles, together with greatly compressed forms of quartz, have been generally accepted as telltale indications of the impact of a meteorite.

According to the Moscow newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya, of Jan. 24, the diamond find followed a six-year investigation conducted in the Vanavara area by the Institute of Mineral Geochemistry and Physics of Kiev, attached to the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Prof. E. Sobotovich, head of the institute's Department of Nuclear Geochemistry and Space Chemistry, said in an interview with the Moscow daily that the diamonds could be related only to the fall of the Tunguska meteorite, as the perplexing 1908 event has long been known.

According to the scientist, a field party of the Ukrainian institute, working in the area of the Siberian explosion had collected past layers presumed to have been formed in 1908. The team was burned in a furnace designed for the investigation, and the materials were subjected to detailed analysis.

From the start, the scientists identified carbon 14, a radioactive form of carbon that is made higher in the atmosphere by the impact of cosmic rays and is used for dating geological and archaeological materials.

The presence of carbon 14 was interpreted as evidence of a nuclear explosion, the percentage of radioactive active carbon in the samples, those of the scientists said, established a firm date for the fall of the Tunguska meteorite, which fell to earth in June 1908. The calculation that it was at least 4,000 years old.

The Soviet investigators are going deep in the Siberian forest to look for diamonds in the area of a meteorite fall, Mr. Sobotovich recalled.

## A Closer Look

"But when they took a closer look at the ashes," he said, "the investigators noticed several minute black grains a percent with dull luster and uneven surfaces." Under the microscope, Mr. Sobotovich went on, the tiny fragments resembled an opaque, dark-colored form of diamond known as "nanodiamonds." On the hardness test, the strange particles scratched on corundum, the second hardest material, and were shown to be diamond, the hardest natural substance.

The particles, the scientists reasoned, could have been produced only at ultrahigh pressures, as in the collision of celestial bodies or within the earth. Such diamonds produced deep within the earth are brought up by the eruption of a volcanic pipe leading to the surface.

Although diamond-bearing pits have been identified, and are estimated, 400 miles to the north, no such formations or other signs of extraterrestrial origin are known to have occurred in Vanavara area.

This left only one conclusion, Mr. Sobotovich said, that "the diamonds entered the past as a result of the fall of the Tunguska meteorite." He expressed the hope that the find would help shed light on the mystery that has eluded resolution for decades.

## Obituaries

# Jacob A. Malik, Soviet Ex-Envoy at UN

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (AP) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik, 73, who served for more than 10 years as Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, has died, Tass reported today.

Tass said that Mr. Malik, who returned to Moscow from his UN post in 1976, died after a serious illness.

An official obituary signed by President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders praised Mr. Malik as an "outstanding Soviet diplomat" who had won the respect of colleagues with his "principled character, love of work, modesty and responsibility."

Mr. Malik headed the Soviet delegation at the United Nations from 1948 to 1952, then became ambassador to Britain. He went back to the United Nations in 1968. He was succeeded at the United Nations in 1976 by the Soviet Union's current chief envoy there, Oleg Troyanovsky.

Mr. Malik had gone back to Moscow for five months during his last year at the United Nations, reportedly to recuperate from injuries he suffered in a March, 1976, automobile accident on Long Island. He returned home for good in December, 1976.

To many UN observers, Mr. Malik represented the old school, tough, abrasive and proverbially-wielding Kremlin diplomats who got their start in the Cold War under Stalin. He was remembered for an ill-timed decision to boycott the Security Council in 1950 after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

The United States took advantage of the Soviet absence to per-



Jacob A. Malik

taged the Soviet absence to permit the council to send troops to Korea under the UN flag to fight against Communist forces.

## Dr. Louis Sauer

MIAMI, Feb. 12 (AP) — Dr. Louis Wendlin Sauer, 94, who developed a life-saving vaccine that prevents, whooping cough, died Sunday of pneumonia and congestive heart failure.

Dr. Sauer worked more than five years to perfect a vaccine to prevent whooping cough, a respiratory infection that was once a major killer of children under 2 years. He finished work on the vaccine in 1931.

A few years after creating the

whooping cough vaccine, he developed a multiple injection called DPT for diphtheria and tetanus.

He opened his first office in Winnetka, Ill. Later, he became chief of pediatrics at Evanston Hospital in Illinois, medical director of St. Vincent's Hospital in Chicago and associate professor emeritus of pediatrics at Northwestern University.

## Edmond H. Leaver

HONOLULU, Feb. 12 (AP) — Retired Army Maj. Gen. Edmond H. Leaver, 85, former president of International Telephone and Telegraph, died yesterday. Gen. Leaver became president of ITT in 1956 and was board chairman when he retired in 1959.

## John F. Smith Jr.

WILMETTE, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP) — A funeral Mass will be celebrated tomorrow for John F. Smith Jr., 71, former president of Inland Steel Co., who died Sunday. He joined Inland Steel in 1929 and retired in 1969.

## Emilio Caceres

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Funeral services were scheduled today for jazz violinist Emilio Caceres, 82, who played with Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey and Harry James at the height of the big band era. Mr. Caceres died Sunday.

# Marine Sues Iran For \$60 Million

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP) — A Marine sergeant wounded one year ago when Iranians attacked the U.S. Embassy in Tehran alleged yesterday that he was tortured, placed on trial for 10 minutes on murder and espionage charges and threatened with execution by revolutionaries who held him for a week.

In a \$60-million damage suit filed against the Iranian government in U.S. District Court here, Sgt. Kenneth Kraus, 22, said that he was handcuffed, blindfolded and abducted from a hospital bed in Tehran shortly after the attack on Feb. 14, 1979, during which he was hit in the forehead by a metal fragment. He said he was taken to a military compound and then to the Islamic Revolutionary Prison, from which he eventually was released.

The attacking guerrillas killed an Iranian employee and wounded another Marine during two hours of intense shooting before the embassy was cleared. Later, on Nov. 4, it was seized by Iranian militants who still hold it. Two Marines taken captive then but released later in November also have filed a \$60-million damage suit against the Iranian government in federal court here.

## Quake in Soviet Far East

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (AP) — Tass reported that an earth tremor measuring four on the 12-point Medvedev scale struck the Kamchatka peninsula in the far east of the Soviet Union at 3:30 a.m. today, causing neither casualties nor damage.

## 4 Judges Killed

AGRIGENTO, Sicily, Feb. 12 (AP) — Five persons, four of them Italian judges, were killed during the night in the collision of two cars on a road near this southern Sicilian town, police reported today.

All four judges were assigned to Catania and were traveling in the same car with a fifth person who was seriously injured.

The fifth victim was an occupant of the other car.

## Bulgarian Clowns Seek French Asylum

PARIS, Feb. 12 (UPI) — A Bulgarian couple working as clowns at the Pinder-Jean Richard circus in France have applied for political asylum, police sources said today.

In 1978, Vladimir and Sabine Vassilev received their country's permission to work in France for two years. They have decided not to return home, sources said.

## To Break Deadlock

The commission said that a conference was necessary to break a deadlock between the rich and poor countries, and concluded, "The search for solutions is not an act of benevolence, but a condition of mutual survival."

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# Soviet Back to Captains of French Food Cook Up World Industry

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 12 (IHT) — A few weeks ago, Henri Gault and Christian Millau, famous for their "Millau guides," gathered a group of journalist-friends at the Choulette restaurant for a meal of French food.

It turned out to be much more than a meal. The menu, composed of French chefs, was the prelude to an unusual and highly profitable operation, sponsored by Gault and Millau. The fifth of its kind, it could call it the eat-your-death cruise. For four days, it will do nothing but eat and some of the best France has to offer. Scheduled for April, it will be the first of its kind, going to Corfu by ship and, according to whether they splurge on the deluxe suite or settle for a st bunk, it will cost them anywhere between 3,200 and 7,000 francs.

But the food is strictly the same everywhere, said Millau with a grin of one who does not want to see French Revolution on his plate. Gault and Millau know a thing or two about revolutions. They started the L'Asie Cuisinée, giving hell to the French chefs and pushing their daring, adventurous favorites, whom have now become stars.

For one thing, almost every well known chef in France has sold his name to the industry. But let's take the most famous, Paul Bocuse, whose troubled composure won him the Legion of Honor. He rated a Newsweek cover — and right after that, sold 2 million bottles of wine. For that superstar is also a super businessman who has put his name on a number of products, which he

school for the new cuisine in Guadeloupe. Angled at U.S. chefs, the school's tuition will be pegged at between \$1,000 and \$1,500 a week — Caribbean sun included.

But, as Millau points out, the French are not in the forefront in cashing in on French cuisine schools. Guess who's ahead? A Japanese, M. Tsuji, who opened a French cuisine school in Japan years ago, the largest of its kind with 1,500 to 2,000 pupils. "He brought over Paul Bocuse, was first with televised cooking courses and even delivered French cuisine diplomas," the nerve! Millau said.

That is not all. Tsuji, who has bought a chateau in the French Beaujolais country, is going to have a French cuisine school here for more sophisticated and no doubt well-heeled Japanese chefs.

But if Gault and Millau have done well (Time magazine features them on its cover this week), they, in turn, are only a fraction of the enormous business being conducted in the world under the French cuisine label. For French chefs, once red-checked and hot-tempered artisans who rarely traveled far from their stoves, are now world stars with accolades from millionaires and heads of state, magazine covers and prime television time.

## Names Sold

For one thing, almost every well known chef in France has sold his name to the industry. But let's take the most famous, Paul Bocuse, whose troubled composure won him the Legion of Honor. He rated a Newsweek cover — and right after that, sold 2 million bottles of wine. For that superstar is also a super businessman who has put his name on a number of products, which he



Christian Millau (left) and Henri Gault.

claims are selected, made and distributed under his control. Those products are on sale all over the world in prestige stores from Berlin to Tokyo. He is also a restaurant consultant with clients in Tokyo, Osaka and Munich. Last but not least, his cookbook, "La Cuisine du Marche" was translated into 10 languages and sold half a million copies in 15 countries.

As for Roger Verge (he owns Le Moulin de Mougins) he, too, has a boutique where he sells his own products and wines while his wife has opened an antique store stocked with dishes, glasses, pots and pans and furniture. His book, "Ma Cuisine du soleil," will come out in the United States in October and in Germany in May.

Verge is also a consultant with clients in Denmark and Brazil and has an industrial connection in Japan "where a factory manufactures under our names sauces, soups, pastas and so on." With a pedigree for the early days of his career, and a sharp business eye on a lower-priced market, he opened a second restaurant where people can eat for 150 francs (instead of the 300 francs one most likely has to figure on).

Yet, he figures that his restaurant still represent 70 percent of his business, his royalties 30 per-

## Stallone's 'Rocky II' Is Hardly a Knockout

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 12 (IHT) — If you are an active moviegoer you must often have the distinct impression that what you are seeing you have seen before, probably more than once. Scenarios these days resemble one another almost as exactly as the plots of Restoration comedies. To disguise the fact there is a juggling of the assignments of popular stars.

This week the dependency on tried ideas is flagrantly exposed. We are confronted with no less than four attempts to rebake box-office hits. Not one is a remake; all are continuations of the originals administered blood-transfusions from their forerunners.

"Rocky II" (at the Sindio Medias, the Mercury and the Odéon in English) has been written, directed and acted in by Sylvester Stallone after "Rocky I" won three Oscars and was voted the best film of 1977.

Part Two trails the dim-witted, good-natured boxer who has retired after a dubious referee decision. Failing to find profitable employment and obliged to support a wife and baby, he is forced to re-enter his old profession despite dangerous injury to his right eye.

It was Voltaire's contention that the secret of being boring is to tell all and Stallone as scenarioist provides an overwhelming fund of information about Rocky's setbacks, miseries, home life and dilemmas. This interminable buildup has a truthful ring and one suspects that this story has been lived, but it fails to take on life in its retelling. It is only when Rocky is again in the ring, battling desperately for the title, that the film gains firm hold.

One oao almost smell the whizzing leather in the exciting sequences of the climax, but what goes before is an awkward effort to plumb the psychology of a pugilist. Stallone's long introduction of



Sylvester Stallone tries a rematch but it's a boring battle.

his Rocky has convincing background: the ex-boxer's try at television publicity, his meat-market chores and his humiliating service in a sleazy training gym where he was once king. The writer-director gives us the scene in full, but allows only a surface glance at the man, who remains throughout an inarticulate, though likeable, morose with a graying voice. He cannot explain the troubled boxer's attitude as, say, Hemingway did in his fight stories in a few, stark lines or as Jim Tully did in his novel, "The Bruiser," inspired in part by Dempsey's career.

The fascinating schizophrenia of a pugilist was interestingly depicted many years ago in a movie, "Knockout Reilly," which showed the awakening of the killer instinct in a boxer once he enters into combat. Rocky can throw the mighty punches and has a hard existence, but what he thinks — if he thinks — is left to our imaginations.

Stallone looks the part, Talia

who made "Diabolo Menthe," an autobiographical account of her school days, here takes her heroine, arrived at 18, on a pointless hitchhiking journey through France in May, 1968. Miss Kurys has tried to set the electricity of that period zinging again, but the result is a total blackout. Her scenario, and its interpretation and treatment, are affluently trying and feeble. It is a fatiguing session that makes one ponder the credulity of producers.

"More American Graffiti" (at the Balzac, the Marnage Concorde and the St-Michel in English) carries some of the youngsters seen in the first installment into the mid-1960s. The split-screen in rock accompaniment is utilized for lengthy passages to show simultaneously Vietnam warfare and the student protest demonstrations on the home front being charged by the police. The film has not the freshness of its ancestor and its approach smacks of the sick '60s, bestowing upon it a period-piece air. It has a few telling moments, but despite its agitated technique, it dances on exhausted ground.

Getting off the sequel kick, "Mammoth" (at the Moulin Rouge and Clef in Creole, with French subtitles) by Christian Lara whose "Coco la Fleur" surprised us with its fresh, exotic flavor, has more surprises.

Set in Guadeloupe, it portrays with airy nonchalance the generation gap and race conflict. There are several droll interludes — that is which a native, disguised as a Rastafarian believer from Jamaica, steals from the church alms box and tries to justify the theft by promising the Madonna statue a cut of his winnings to a crap game. The central figure is a grandmother whose naivety and courage are movingly conveyed by Lucrece Saintot.

## Letter From Chongqing

### China: Construction and True Believers

By Fox Butterfield

HONGKONG, China (NYT) — They are pulling down Chiang shek's wartime presidential quarters here to make room for a new building.

It was from this hilltop, at a medieval-looking city nestled in the southwest that Generalissimo Chiang presided over nationalist China's resistance, and disintegration, during World II. In those days the Americans came here to help the Nationalists and suffer through Japanese bombing and the dank, foggy air spelled it "Chungking."

Now that the Communists have used the use of the phonetic alphabet known as Pinyin it is spelled "Chongqing." On a virtually straight that wanders up and down Chongqing's maze of hills buildings are going up, most of simple, boxy apartment houses.

Over a decade after the start of Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution in 1966, Chongqing, like other cities, was thrown into administrative paralysis. The population of 3 million China's largest, climbed as much as 3 percent a year, but few housing was built.

Now the province government, or a strong local Communist leader, Zhao Ziyang, is trying to make up for the lost years. With a ridge spanning the muddy city largely complete, residents, tiring under their loads, will be able to avoid going down steep hills to the river to cross by ferryboat.

Enches are being dug for pipes to carry some of Sichuan's recently warded reserves of natural gas. Officials here put at 225 billion cubic feet. All cooking has had to be done on tiny stoves that burn lery coal, adding to the miasma hangs over the city of 2 million people.

Officials are also working to remedy breakdown in the food supply region long known as the granary. The situation was so bad until recently meals at the Language Institute consisted of rice gruel and steamed for breakfast, rice and a vegetable for lunch and more gruel and for dinner. Each department eat in its own cafeteria.



New York Times

Now that the peasants, offered extra incentives, have begun to produce more again, the school authorities have decided on competition between dining rooms. Students can eat wherever they please, and the cafeteria that gets the most patrons earns a cash bonus. Suddenly, a European teacher reports, meat has reappeared.

In the higher hills above Chongqing is a special zone of nine square miles housing an assortment of buildings. During the war it was surrounded by electrified wire and strictly off limits; a group of students who accidentally blundered in were imprisoned and beaten, it is said. The buildings were used by what was known as the Sino-American Cooperative Organization, which was so clandestine that few Americans in China at the time heard of its existence.

The Communists are not reluctant to disclose what they say it was — a concentration camp where, they insist, U.S. agents helped General Chiang's secret policemen torture and kill communists. According to an exhibit, more than 2,000 U.S. agents worked in 20 jails. A guide said it would be impossible to count how many people were killed; one enlarged photograph shows 94 bodies found in a prison after the Communist victory in 1949.

Another large photo purports to show a senior U.S. official "signing the agreement on the establishment of the Sino-American Cooperative Center." Next to him is Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek. The guide identifies the official as Henry Luce, publisher of Time and Life magazines. Asked what he would be doing set-

ting up a concentration camp, the guide replies, "He was President Roosevelt's special representative."

The Chinese Communists may have forgotten that Mr. Luce, who was born in China and was the Chinese's staunchest backer in the United States, deposed President Roosevelt and that his only wartime visit to Chongqing was in 1941, a year before the center started.

According to a book published last year, "The U.S. Crusade in China," by Michael Schaller, the project was the brainchild of a Navy officer, Milton Miles, who had been sent to Chongqing to prepare for U.S. landings on the coast. In a war theater run by the Army and the airman, he had little to do and became friendly with General Chiang's secret police chief, Dai Li. An avowed anti-Communist, Mr. Miles began by supplying the Nationalist police with arms and counterinsurgency training. He later boasted to friends that he had taken part in trials during which Communists were hurried alive.

In 1945, when the theater commander, Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, ordered an investigation into the involvement of Americans in the center's activities, all that could be proved was that arms were supplied to the Chinese Nationalists functioning there. The investigators said there was no conclusive evidence that Americans had participated in anti-Communist operations. Clearly the Communists do not agree.

On the road to Chongqing is a Buddhist shrine. The Buddha that once sanctified the spot was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, when the young militants known as Red Guards sought to exterminate religion.

In December, teachers at the language institute report, an elderly woman had a vision that if she went there and prayed she would be cured of an illness. She went and a package of medicine appeared before her. A miracle, people said. As the news spread thousands flocked there to pray. An entire class at the institute went just before an examination, and even some soldiers were glimpsed offering devotions.

There was a catch. Only if you were a true believer, the people said, would your prayers be answered. A young woman from the school found that all she had was dirt on her knees. "It means I am not a believer," she told friends with a laugh.

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## Chemical Check Edison's Lab Is Closed

WEST ORANGE, N.J. (AP) — The National Park Service has closed the lab of inventor Thomas Alva Edison while it checks the condition of about 5,000 chemicals that date back to at least 1931, the year the inventor died, authorities say.

National Park Service administrative officer Ray Kremer says some of the chemicals have evolved into unstable compounds by reacting over the years, their containers, impurities in the samples or even the air.

"I don't know for sure how many, if any, could be dangerous," Kremer said. "There may not be that many, but if there was an accident, it could be dangerous."

Officials have closed only the chemical lab — not the entire Edison national Historic Site, which attracts more than 55,000 visitors each year. The lab will be closed for at least several months while every chemical is checked.

There is no chance of a chemical compound exploding on its own, Kremer said, but if an unstable compound were either knocked over or dropped, there could be an explosion.

Edison said officials have records of what is supposed to be in the lab, but he says he has no way of knowing how accurate the records are.

"I have bottles labeled nitric acid and hydrochloric acid that are supposed to be filled with water," he said, "but I'm not going to stick my finger in to find out."

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## A Judge Remembers Nazis

"If we did not have these trials," said the German traveling to Cologne, "then foreigners might forget the Nazis." That quotation could mean either that it would be good for foreigners to forget the Nazis or that it would be bad. In context, it meant the former. What a pity that there are still Germans who think that foreigners, not to mention Germans, should forget the Nazis. If ever there was a lesson of history that should not be forgotten, it was that one. Therefore the verdict of Judge Heinz Fassbender, who Monday sentenced three former Nazi officials in France to prison terms, serves not only to punish the guilty, but to remind that the Holocaust was made by men and nothing will prevent it from recurring except the memory of men.

Nazism is not dead. Its flame may be flickering, but any regular newspaper reader cannot help but be aware that Nazis exist in the United States, West Germany, France, Britain, Austria, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and elsewhere. There are the old ones, who practiced their poisonous politics under Hitler and have gone unpunished thanks to governments that have looked the other way. And the young ones, who seek to promote their barely updated version of racism and fascism. Nowhere do they constitute an imminent danger. But neither did they when they first appeared in Weimar Germany.

To a certain extent, it is only now that the real horrors of the Holocaust are beginning to be absorbed by those who were not personally touched by it. Books such as "The

Destruction of the European Jews" by Raul Hilberg and the Holocaust writings of Eli Wiesel have been around for a long time, but for the most part they have been read by a rather specialized audience. Now, the television production of "Holocaust" and such books as "New Lives" by Dorothy Rabinowitz and "Le Sang de l'Espoir" by Samuel Pizar have reached and touched a much wider audience. Holocaust studies are now fairly common in universities and, in some countries, even in high schools. The distance should serve to provide historical perspective on the events of World War II, but not to make them dimmer.

Meanwhile, Judge Fassbender is to be congratulated for the way he conducted the trial of the three Germans convicted of abetting the murder of some 73,000 French Jews who died at Auschwitz. For one thing, the Cologne trial was completed in the reasonable time of three and a half months, unlike the notorious Maidanek trial in Duesseldorf, which is now in its fifth year with no sign of an end. For another, Judge Fassbender made clear that the defendants knew what they were doing and in varying degrees, as reflected in the sentences, were responsible for their acts. He also answered the complaint of the German traveler: "Some people ask if it makes sense to try people for crimes committed 40 years ago," he said. "But you can't distance yourself from them. It can always happen again, and is in some parts of the world. This is why we had this trial."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## The CIA After Afghanistan

Congress is about to write its first comprehensive legislation on the CIA, and the main question is: Is the international situation now so parlous that almost anything goes in the interest of "rebuilding" this critical agency? Can the United States afford, it is also asked, either the continued exposure of "abuses" or the chilling and leaky congressional scrutiny of secret operations, or an excessively fastidious concern for individual civil liberties at the expense of national security?

These are the questions that arise when you consider the legislation at hand — a bill, introduced by Sen. Daniel Moynihan, that would relieve the CIA of certain inhibitions that were imposed on it piecemeal in recent years; a Senate Intelligence Committee bill providing a first charter, or legislative mandate, for the CIA, and the administration's hedged approach lying somewhat between the approaches embodied in those two bills.

The first thing to be said is that the age of CIA exposes seems to be over. Whether or not many past embarrassments remain to be revealed, potential new ones are not being generated at the old rate. There also is no get-the-CIA spirit in the air. On the contrary — this already is the age of CIA rebuilding.

Again, none of the various legislative approaches touches what the CIA is mostly about: strong analysis. Our impression is that the analysis of troubled scenes that the agency has produced for presidents in recent years has not been good enough. Nothing in the proposed legislation would make it better. Only the president can do that — by the way he runs the agency. Moreover, nothing would affect the collection or use of what is and will unquestionably remain the main kind of intelligence that the U.S. intelligence community collects: information on Soviet strategic and military developments gathered by satellites and various electronic means.

That brings us to the relatively modest domain touched by the new bills. Most of what is in them comes down to the two considerations: Who needs to know what, and when?

The Senate Intelligence Committee is demanding "full access" to all CIA files, including advance word on covert operations, on grounds that responsible oversight can be ensured in no other way. Theoretically, we agree. The question for the committee, however, is how it can guarantee that this sort of

oversight will not compromise or chill executive deliberations and operations. It is all very well to argue that the more you need to conduct covert operations, then the more useful it is to have legislators checking the plans and sharing the responsibility. But is the Congress secure?

Part of the answer lies in the committee's readiness to reduce from eight to two, as the administration wants, the number of committees that have to be told of secret operations. Another part is to relieve the CIA of having to make operational material public under the Freedom of Information Act. Yet another part is, with special care, to enact penalties on those who divulge the names of agents. But it still remains for the Senate and House committees, which would share the oversight, to make the case for their own competence and discretion. Are their security procedures really adequate? Would a senator whose advice to forgo a certain operation had been rejected hold his tongue?

Would the legislating of detailed civil liberties protections crimp operations unacceptably? There should be a limit to the agonizing. It is instructive to recall that just a few years ago the topical question was whether CIA operations themselves had not crimped civil liberties unacceptably. Perhaps the best idea is not to get too specific on the protection of liberties in areas where there is serious dispute. Would-be protectors might consider that, in the present climate, an attempt to get specific could work the other way around and result in removal, not reinforcement, of the right at stake. If protections are to be kept general, however, that is all the more reason for the oversight committees to have access to all the information they would need in order to know whether the line was being crossed.

It is time to stop thinking of a CIA charter as an attack on the value of intelligence or as an instrument of congressional revenge — or, for that matter, as a solution to the real problem of weak analysis. There should be no quibbling over the desirability of running intelligence as other official activities are run: on the basis of authority granted by law, and with an accepted procedure for reviewing how that authority is exercised. That the secret nature of much intelligence work requires a special dispensation goes without saying. But the executive branch and Congress have already worked out much of that dispensation. They should finish the job.

THE WASHINGTON POST

### International Opinion

#### Misgivings on the Gandhis

Misgivings are bound to arise at the reappearance of various dubious figures from Mrs. Gandhi's old "kitchen cabinet." For example, her son Sanjay's unfortunate propensity for mixing politics profitably with business should really have restrained his mother from ever letting him back near the levers of power.

India has many problems, not least the

plight of a rural population constantly on the verge of starvation. These problems make it all the more reprehensible that the power conferred by the electorate should be wielded by individuals whose past rules out public confidence in them — the more so since Mrs. Gandhi always claimed to be unaware of the abuses that went on under her previous regime.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

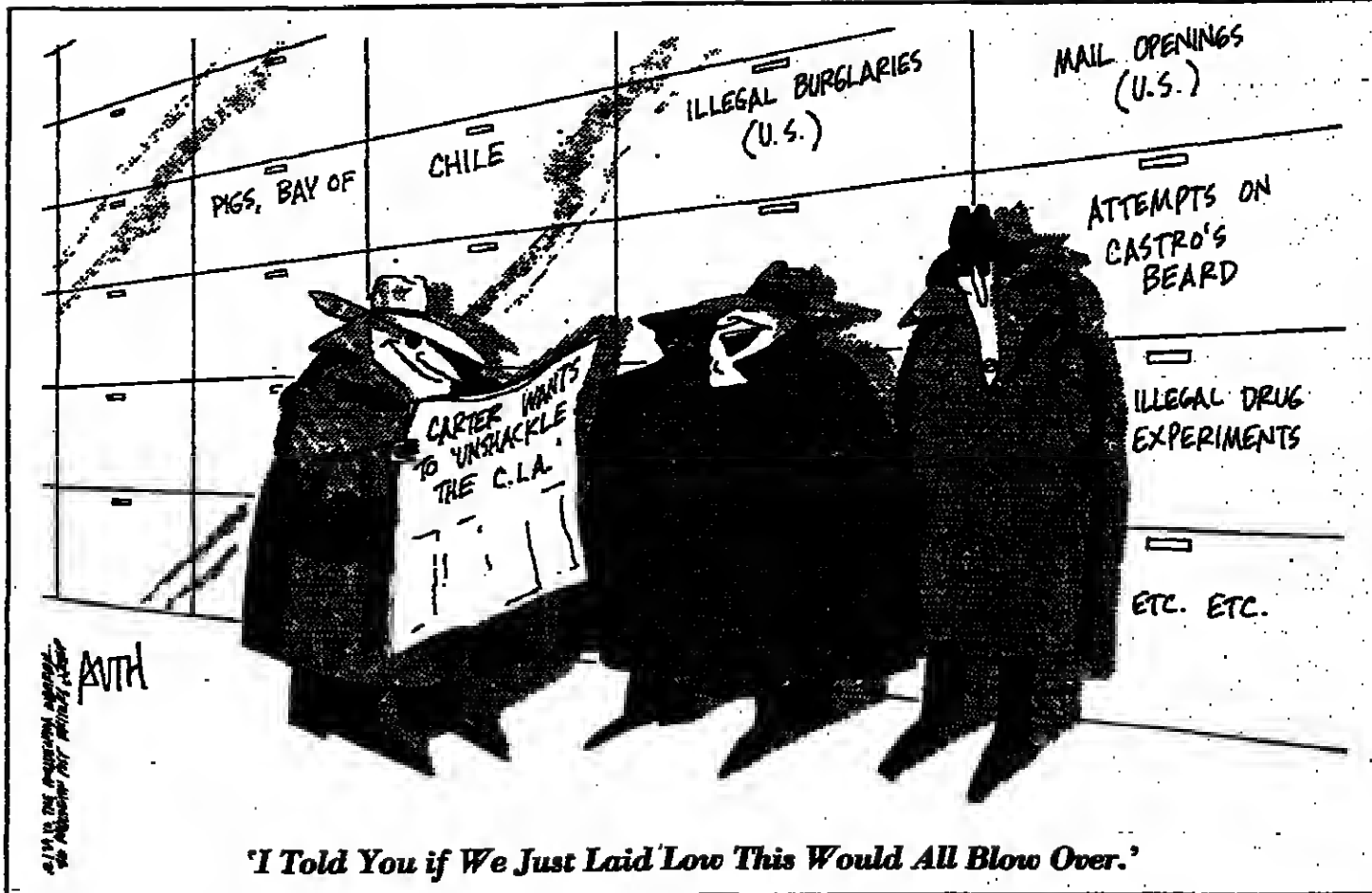
February 13, 1905

PARIS — M. Jacques Faure, who left the Crystal Palace in London last Saturday in his balloon, the Aero-Club II, has accomplished one of the most remarkable feats of aerial navigation. He traveled from London to the gates of Paris in six hours. "I had no intention," said Faure, "of going from London to Paris, my purpose being merely to cross the Channel. But the conditions of wind and weather were so favorable that I continued the voyage after the crossing. Suddenly we saw an immense blaze of light looming up on the horizon. It was too early for dawn, and it could only be Paris. We might have landed in the very center had I not considered it too dangerous."

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 13, 1930

LONDON — The heads of the Church of England have followed the Pope in protesting against Russian persecution of religion and in setting aside a day for special intercession for the victims of Soviet regulations. Dr. Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, in addressing a convocation at Westminster today, described the events in Russia as "a record almost unparalleled in the pitiful history of religious persecution." He proposed a resolution, adopted at the meeting, requesting the British Government to seek to influence the Soviets with a view to restraining them from hostile action directed against Christians and members of other religious bodies.



## An Old Idea for NATO's New Problems

By G.L. Sulzberger

MUNICH — Two basic analyses emerged at a meeting here this week of NATO ministers, commanders, diplomats and politicians: (1) that the Soviet Union had spent enormously more than the United States on military capacities during the past decade, thus gaining a perceptible edge, and (2) that the greatest dangers now facing the West lie in the areas of vital interests such as the petroleum-producing region and the sea-lanes leading from it, rather than the defensive arc in Europe.

There seemed general agreement that both the United States and its main continental allies recognized they were in no position to go to war over the Afghanistan aggression, which is outside the NATO area, and that therefore, despite protestations, they must accept it. The biggest danger was seen as an almost inevitable future Soviet attack in the Middle East.

### Disastrous Decade

There was accord on the need to warn against such a grab — or, if it is indeed attempted, to marshal common action against it. But when it reached the specific point of what to do, the argument dissolved.

The last decade has been disastrous for NATO, because of slackness. It has seen its war-making superiority become an inferiority. The alliance was reminded of its inability to intervene globally, and this failure to act was underscored by Afghanistan.

As the Russians have gained bases in Vietnam and Africa, the North Atlantic allies have lost other bases. During the past decade the Russians have spent 80 percent more on armed forces than the United States — an estimated \$240 billion, equaling the cost to Washington of the Vietnam War.

The global power balance has shifted dramatically as distant, non-NATO areas came under Moscow's influence, largely because of the collapse of U.S. morale and leadership resulting from the costly Southeast Asian debacle.

The margin of allied error has vanished, and the Russians have

brand new options. It is axiomatic that there will be major new crises. The U.S. nuclear deterrent has lost its edge, and the Russians have built a first-class blue-water navy.

### Military Service

Today, indeed, the United States no longer has the strength to implement its downward-revised strategy of fighting one-and-a-half wars simultaneously. U.S. allies say the United States has to spend more and reintroduce compulsory military service. The United States says that is politically unpopular, and the allies should build greater strength to help the United States. They say in turn that this is politically unpopular.

The United States promises to raise defense obligations almost to 5 percent annually, and some European partners reflect similar pledges, but with more doubts — above all, lagging West Germany. Too many Europeans still take refuge behind the slogan "There is no alternative to détente," and fail to recognize that détente is geographically indivisible.

Thus there is a perceptible differ-

ence in trans-Atlantic attitudes — above all between the United States, France and West Germany. This suits Moscow's primordial aim to diminish the U.S. role in Europe. Meanwhile, the Kremlin pursues its other aim of menacing Western access to raw materials from the Middle East and Africa.

De facto, NATO is already extended beyond its geographical limits as fixed in the North Atlantic Treaty and is now committed to defend its vital interests worldwide. These include access to energy and basic ores.

### Ottawa Agreement

As long ago as 1974, before the Angola crisis, such a commitment was foreseen by the little-known Ottawa Agreement of alliance foreign ministers, which stipulated that the partners could agree on extending areas of strategic concern outside Atlantic treaty restrictions. So far the problem is being faced only on a pragmatic and ad hoc basis.

But it is time to revive the idea of French President de Gaulle, rejected out of hand by President Eisenhower near the end of his term, for

a NATO *directive* to handle situations outside the alliance area. De Gaulle wanted the United States, Britain and France to be members. However, it was widely recognized even then that West Germany would have to be included, and some statesmen contemplated an arrangement like the United Nations Security Council, including four permanent members plus rotating annual members.

The point is that there must be an institutionalized arrangement to deal with emergencies beyond the mapped limits of NATO. It is not a question of formally altering the alliance's bounds, but of facilitating speedy action when that becomes necessary, as was foreseen in 1974. It was then idiotic to ignore de Gaulle's idea, which foresaw the distant location of future international crises. Moreover, the mere fact that the formula might now be accepted long after his death could conceivably encourage the French to tighten their NATO ties, which de Gaulle was responsible for loosening after his concept was spurned.

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## Energy Still the Issue in U.S.

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Nothing so frustrates — in fact, nothing so infuriates — the Carter administration as the charge that while the president talks tough on energy, he has not taken the politically courageous measures necessary to force a reduction in energy consumption.

Carter has, in fact, balked at any of the possible solutions of the immediate energy problem, including higher gasoline taxes, gasoline rationing, import fees, or import ceilings sufficiently restrictive to have a real impact.

On the other hand, Sen. Kennedy has put forward a comprehensive and cohesive set of energy proposals. And whether one agrees with

them in whole or in part or not at all, they deserve serious consideration. Yet the tendency of the administration has been to brush off the Kennedy program as wholly political, while offering no alternatives of its own.

There is almost nothing that Carter or Kennedy or any of the other candidates will be saying over the next few months that does not have a political meaning. But that is the name of the process in this country. Kennedy is doubtless performing a valuable service by outlining not only specific energy proposals, but a detailed, serious and valid criticism of Carter's performance in managing the economy.

For Carter to turn all of Kennedy's proposals aside may look to the White House like good short-term strategy. So long as Iran and Russia can be kept on everyone's minds, economic issues take second place. But at a time when a leading member of his own administration says that largely because of energy, "the prospects for the world's economy as we enter a new decade are stark and sobering," Carter owes Americans something better than the do-nothing posture reflected in his own budget message and economic report.

White House aide Stuart Eizenstat, in a conversation with this reporter, strongly defended the president's failure to boost gasoline taxes or to tighten up on import quotas in an effort to cut the country's dependence on OPEC. "It doesn't make sense unless it's done on a multilateral basis, because all we'd be doing acting alone is to reduce our consumption of oil while others stockpile it. That's what happened last year," Eizenstat said.

### Import Ceiling

The ceiling that Carter set for oil imports this year — 8.2 million barrels a day — is substantially higher than the actual import level in 1979. Privately, administration officials admit that this is "clearly too high." They say that at an international energy meeting on March 24, the United States will seek joint action with other major importing countries to force that figure down.

The goal, it was learned, will be to get an import reduction of an additional 1 million barrels a day, to be shared by the major Western industrial countries. But against OPEC exports averaging 30 million barrels a day, this seems almost a meaningless gesture.

As for a 50-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax or gasoline rationing, Eizenstat pleads that Carter cannot act unless Congress gives some sign of real interest in either proposal. But it is evident that Carter himself has no enthusiasm for a gasoline tax, because of its inflationary impact. And as for rationing, Carter rejects it because of the enormous bureaucracy he fears it would entail.

"Rationing as a way to restrain demand won't work except in a time of war, or when there is a major interruption to supply," Eizenstat insisted. "It's a hell of a lot eas-

ier for a candidate to call for gas rationing than it is for the president," he added. Eizenstat fears that Carter would risk a blow to presidential prestige if he called for strict gasoline rationing and were rebuffed by Congress.

### Leadership

But that is what a president is supposed to do — show some leadership by putting his prestige on the line, especially when the country has rallied around him during a time of international tension. Carter has now left it to Kennedy to lay out a specific energy conservation program, while he stays securely in the Rose Garden.

Kennedy's program starts with gasoline rationing to save 1.7 million barrels a day over a three-year period, rather than resort to gasoline taxes or import fees that he says would hit hardest at low-income persons.

But we must go one route or the other — and the president cannot bring himself to fight for either approach.

Gasoline rationing and wage-price controls have now also been endorsed by economist Barry Bosworth, Carter's former guidance administrator. There is considerable sentiment for both of these mandatory measures among businessmen and the general public. The solutions are drastic, but so are the problems in this present crisis. President Carter's only response, unhappily, is to let the economy drift.

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## Democrats Take Time To Think

By David S. Broder

AUGUSTA, Maine — The people of Maine, like the residents of Iowa before them, have turned out in record numbers and used the unfamiliar mechanism of the party caucus to give an important direction to the 1980 presidential campaign.

The Maine message is a bit different from that of Iowa — but an equally important one in the unfolding process of picking the next president. In Iowa, the Democrats overwhelmingly demonstrated their respect and support for the effort that President Carter has made in the twin crises of Iran and Afghanistan. And Republicans told their presumed front-runner, Ronald Reagan, that he would have to campaign if he wanted their support.

### Wanted Victory

In Maine, the Democrats at their caucuses Sunday did not repudiate Carter. But by dividing the majority of their votes between challenger Ted Kennedy and Jerry Brown, they signaled a desire to keep the choice open — at least until Carter ends his self-isolation in the White House and joins personally in the debate on his record.

The celebration of the Carter victory here was as muted as it has been elsewhere in Iowa. Press Secretary Jody Powell made the obvious — and appropriate — point that in 1980, as in 1976, Carter won two out of his first two caucuses, and that is the formula for success.

But the Carter people really believed they could break Kennedy's back here, and that they did not. On the eve of the voting, the fear of a debacle was so strong in the Kennedy camp that several of the young staff members met with Joseph Kennedy Jr. to plot how they could keep the campaign going as an anti-Carter guerrilla operation if, as they thought likely, some of the older Kennedy strategists threw in the towel when they saw the Maine returns.

There was good reason for the Carter optimism and Kennedy's apprehension. The mixture of patriotism and patronage that worked so well for Carter in Iowa seemed to be evoking a similar response here. Reporters found far more overt anti-Kennedy sentiment — fueled by the widely dispersed Reader's Digest report on Chappaquiddick — here than in Iowa.

Some of those anti-Kennedy voters were present at the caucus. But many of them apparently were not so concerned about "that man" as they were about the possibility of becoming president that they would give up a pleasant afternoon in judgment on him in their high school gymnasiums. Instead, when they emerged from the Maine caucuses, it was the first clear outline of a potentially successful anti-Carter coalition.

Brown for the first time in his presidential campaign showed that he could use the lightning-strike tactics he used in his last-to-start 1976 bid. In 10 days of campaigning, Brown about a tenth of the vote, largely by targeting on the anti-nuclear and anti-draft sentiments of the environmentalists and the young.

Kennedy had a broader coalition, winning support from students, city dwellers and the poor. The senator's opposition to Carter's proposal for resumption of draft registration was the key to recruiting the 1,000 young volunteers who flooded the precincts in the final days of the campaign. Kennedy was virtually everywhere in this largely rural state.

### Young, Poor

Those of his supporters who were not young were generally poor. "He's going to look out for the poor people," said a gray-haired woman wearing a Kennedy button at the Augusta caucus. "I worked 48 years in the mills, and I get a [Social Security] check for \$268 a month. Last month I paid \$18 for heating oil. How can you live like that?"

A bread salesman who was asked there to support Kennedy said he liked the senator's proposal for wage and price controls, which Vice President Mondale had told Maine voters was nothing but "a campaign gimmick."

"I'm sick and tired of this inflation," the salesman said. "When the oil goes up, the bread goes up, and nobody can afford to buy it. I don't know what Kennedy can do, but I can't get any worse. I'd like to see change."

Because a slim majority of the Maine Democrats voted for the candidates of change — and opposition to renomination is not quite securely in Carter's grasp as he appeared a week ago. The doubt about Kennedy's fate was undiminished, but the Democrats wisely want to give themselves more time to consider both Carter and his challengers.

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## of Rival lds 25% ConsGold

### American Acts ugh De Beers

ON, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — The biggest gold mining Anglo-American of South Africa secretly bought a major share of the British-Consolidated Gold Fields, a move likely to bring political material repercussions in South Africa, was announced by Anglo-American.

It and an associate company, Anglo-American Consolidated Mines, active control of 25 percent of the shares followed of secret buying. The purchase estimated to have cost \$150 million.

had been growing mystery buying, with Gold Fields, a surreptitious takeover, the Department of Trade to state.

American today said it is its stake a "strategic hold-Gold Fields spokesman said. American also announced was not seeking to change control or management of the company.

then them, the two mining control around 43 percent of the gold production.

American gave no further out its motives. But analysts appeared the company was a strengthening its hand against of African mining interests in Africa.

the confusion surrounding the deal, it still appeared possible African group might also be trying to buy Gold Fields and that Anglo-American was carrying out a blocking analysts said. But this theory not be confirmed.

I Fields has been aware since before an unknown foreign or buyers was snapping up its But because of limits on share-dealing rules, it was not force disclosure of who was the purchases.

as is known, all other share in Gold Fields hold only stakes. Anglo-American may be able to exert decisive if it wishes, analysts said.

Department of Trade said it investigate whether Anglo-can had infringed any share rules.

buying was carried out by Anglo-American in 30.4-percent interest. Until De Beers held or had an opportunity nearly 14 percent of the shares.

morning, De Beers purchased 11 percent, sending the price upwards. But De said it did not intend to acquire shares which would result to make a formal offer for Fields' share capital.

25-percent stake acquired by Anglo-American and De Beers, Anglo-can said.

### arket Closed

New York Sugar, Coffee and exchange was closed Tuesday, as were most New York

### pan Urges Automakers Curb Exports to U.S.

YO, Feb. 12 — The Japanese government has urged domestic automakers to curb exports to the U.S. and start production of the present trade friction between the two countries, an official in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

The appeal was given to Motor and Nissan Motor in meetings which preceded the visit of Douglas Fraser, at of the U.S. United Auto union.

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"We are urging the U.S.-Japan relations into a more balanced state," he said.

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## News and Notes

Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss pharmaceutical group, can offer its tranquilizers, Valium and Librium, at prices it determines, the West German Federal Supreme Court has ruled, ending a six-year legal battle between the Federal Cartel Office and the Swiss firm. The Cartel Office, claiming that the company was abusing a dominant market position in its price setting for the two tranquilizers, initially decided that Hoffmann-La Roche must cut its Valium and Librium prices. That was upheld by the West Berlin State Court in August, 1978. But the Supreme Court ruled that the application of a hypothetical competitive price for tranquilizers by the Cartel Office and the State Court in their rulings was too small a basis for the original decisions. The court said such a formula could not constitute the predominant basis for the Cartel Office's decision.

Sales at Schering rose 5.3 percent to 1.42 billion Deutsche marks last year. Despite this, the West German chemical and pharmaceutical concern has revised downward its outlook for 1979 profits. Board member Karl Otto Mitzelshof said that there had been a shift in the turnover structure in 1979, particularly due to unfavorable developments within the pharmaceutical operation, and that the firm could not project "satisfactory" results as it had in a report in November. Schering's exports rose 8.6 percent while domestic turnover advanced only 0.2 percent, allowing the export share to reach 63 percent, up from 61 percent in 1978. Turnover for the group rose 22 percent to 2.7 billion DM, thanks to the inclusion of newly acquired Dismat of Munich and Scherex Chemical Co. of the United States.

Citibank has received approval from the Federal Reserve Board to open limited-service branches

in 10 U.S. cities — Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston and Atlanta. The branches, operating through a Miami-based Citibank subsidiary, will provide a full range of international banking services but will not be permitted to engage in domestic activities. The new branches are actual banks that may accept deposits from the public. All deposits accepted and loans extended, however, will have to be directly tied to international business. Formation of the branches was made possible last year when the Federal Reserve lifted its restrictions on foreign banks in the United States. In face of strong protest from many banks around the country, the Fed backed down from a second proposal that would have greatly expanded the powers of such branches and would have allowed them to provide domestic as well as international services to companies engaged primarily in international business.

Hill & Knowlton, the public relations firm, has agreed in principle to be acquired by J. Walter Thompson Co., one of the biggest U.S. advertising agencies, for about \$28 million in cash and stock. The acquisition will be by a new holding company to be created by the advertising agency, called JWT Group Inc. Hill & Knowlton shareholders may receive either JWT stock or a combination of cash and stock. Hill & Knowlton, which has 37 offices in 17 countries, will continue to operate autonomously under its present management and President Loet Velmans will become a member of the JWT Group board.

Air Liquide, a leading world producer of industrial gases, expects to post a 15-percent increase in sales and earnings this year and is likely to distribute a free scrip on 1979 profits plus a "normal" dividend payout.

## Mitsubishi Motors Agrees To Finance Chrysler's Cars

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Feb. 12 — Mitsubishi Motors today said it agreed to finance during February and March shipments of its vehicles to Chrysler to help the company resolve its financial difficulties while Japanese banks consider further credits to the U.S. automaker.

But Mitsubishi Motors, 15-percent owned by Chrysler, noted that it is continuing to negotiate with Chrysler "in search of a new relationship that suits changing times and circumstances." Observers said this was an apparent reference to Mitsubishi's desire to market its cars through its own U.S. dealer network.

However, the Japanese automaker refused to say whether the newly arranged financing was made in return for getting Chrysler's acceptance of an eventual split.

Mitsubishi Motors said that it will provide secure financing for the two-month period for Chrysler's imports of vehicles that are not covered by banks' letters of credit.

## pan Urges Automakers Curb Exports to U.S.

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and Nissan officials also said "understand" the government position but that they can know whether they will com-

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions  
In local currency, unless otherwise indicated

United States			
American Airlines			
4th Qtr	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$52.3	678.2	
Profits	3.80	7.30	
Per share	—	0.15	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	3,250	2,740	
Profits	87.40	134.40	
Per share	2.63	4.27	
G.T.E. *			
4th Qtr	1979	1978	
Revenue	2,780	2,440	
Profits	176.00	160.00	
Per share	1.14	1.06	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	9,960	8,750	
Profits	645.0	622.0	
Per share	4.20	4.17	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber			
4th Qtr	1979	1978	
Revenue	2,070	2,030	
Profits	43.2	71.6	
Per share	0.60	0.98	
Year	1979	1978	
Revenue	8,240	7,490	
Profits	146.2	226.1	
Per share	2.02	3.12	

## Japan Prices Rise 19.3% During Year

### Wholesale Increase Sharpest Since 1974

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ) — Japan's wholesale prices rose a sharp 2.1 percent in January from December and surged 19.3 percent from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan reported today.

The report prompted some price-related measures by the government and increased speculation that the central bank may raise the discount rate again to cool the economy.

The central bank said the wholesale price index in January rose to 124 percent of its 1975 base following a 1.8-percent monthly rise and a 17.5-percent year-on-year increase in December.

January's month-to-month increase was the sharpest since the 3.9-percent rise in February, 1974, and the year-to-year rise was the steepest since November, 1974's 25.1-percent surge.

### Domestic Causes

Bank of Japan officials noted that the price push shifted in January from external causes to domestic products, influenced by previous overseas price increase. The central bank said domestic products accounted for 1.2 percentage points of the increase. Recently, spiraling prices of oil and non-ferrous metals were mainly responsible for the rapid run-up in wholesale prices.

Officials also said that the prices of oil, coal and their products rose 5.9 percent from December, accounting for 0.8 percentage point of January's increase.

Nonferrous metals prices rose 14.3 percent from the preceding month, primarily reflecting the boost in the prices in overseas commodity markets, officials said.

They predicted that the continuously rising oil prices and accumulated effects of the metal price increases will drive up domestic prices further in months to come.

### Policy Shift

Analysts said this gives rise to the possibility that the Bank of Japan may have to boost the bank rate, now at 6.4 percent. They said another boost is apparently needed to prevent the wholesale price rise from pushing up retail prices, which have remained relatively stable.

Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Miyake said until recently maintained that a discount rate boost could not be expected any time soon. But his recent remarks indicate a possible shift. At a news conference last week, for instance, he said the government should proceed more cautiously with prices, a statement widely taken here to mean that the bank may have begun considering a bank rate boost.

As wholesale prices rise, there has been an increasing number of applications to raise charges from major electric-power and gas companies as well as from steel producers and government-run railways.

After today's report, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira met with Mr. Miyake and Cabinet ministers involved in shaping economic policy and agreed to screen electricity and gas rate-increase applications, to place prices of industrial products under closer surveillance and to try to increase supplies of vegetables — one of the products responsible for January's rise.

Mr. Miyake told the meeting that money supply has been increasing only gradually and that credit has been kept tight. The Bank of Japan, in addition to boosting the bank rate three times last year, has kept a ceiling on the pace of increase in commercial bank lending.

### Swiss Prices Rise 7%

BERN, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ) — Swiss wholesale prices rose a sharp 0.7 percent in January and were up 7 percent from a year earlier, the statistics office said today. It blamed sharply higher prices for metals and energy products. The January index (1965 equals 100) stood at 152.0, up from 151.9 in December and 143.0 in January, 1979.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions  
In local currency, unless otherwise indicated

United States			
American Airlines			
4th Qtr	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$52.3	678.2	
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(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## U.S. Energy Options — Just Hot Air

### CLEVELAND, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ)

U.S. business has dozens of remedies for the energy shortages expected during this decade. There's just one hitch: the remedies are not likely to make much difference.

Some companies are burning more coal, others are boring into the earth's crust to tap geothermal energy, or are putting propane tanks on their cars and trucks and trying electric vehicles. And all kinds of businesses plan to generate their own electric power using trash, waterfalls, windmills and the sun.

Such efforts, however, are not likely to add up to a whole lot of energy. Therefore, most companies will continue to consume huge amounts of the more-terrestrial energy sources — natural gas and oil.

Most companies are resigned to rising oil and gas prices and periodic shortages. But they say that cost considerations, inconsistent policies in Washington and rapidly changing technology make it sensible to stay with oil and gas.

The outlook was decidedly more bullish a few years back. Then, energy experts liked to say that coal and nuclear power would pick up

an increasing share of the energy load during the 1980s. Energy from the sun, ocean, earth's interior and hydrogen fusion were to provide a boundless power supply after the turn of the century.

But things have not turned out so neatly. Oil now supplies 47 percent of U.S. energy, gas provides just over 25 percent, and coal just under 20 percent. Hydropower and nuclear power make up most of the remaining 8 percent.

Energy experts say that the switch to coal has gone much slower than anticipated. The accident at Three Mile Island was a major setback to nuclear power. The result, they say, is that nuclear power and coal each may pick up about five percentage points during the decade, but that oil and gas still will supply almost two-thirds of the nation's energy needs in 1990.

That does not mean companies are not doing anything new in the energy field. Some of the alternative energy sources will be important to individual companies, even if they do not solve the national problem. And many companies are investing billions of dollars in conservation as

rising energy costs make such investments economical.

"We're looking at things that wouldn't pay off before," says John Foster Jr., a vice president at TRW Inc., a diversified automatic and electronics company. "Energy conservation is going to be extremely important in the 1980s."

### Some Savings

Already, companies ranging from B.F. Goodrich to the Bell System have cut energy consumption per pound of product and telephones served by more than 20 percent since 1972. Goodrich figures it saved \$31 million last year.

Moreover, some of the pioneering work companies are doing with new energy sources probably will pay off in 10 or 20 years hence. Engineers are especially enthusiastic about cogeneration, which uses fuel more efficiently by producing both electric power and steam for heating or industrial processing.

For now, though, most companies are sticking with the old standby, oil and gas. "It really boils down to money," says Erwin

Moats, Goodyear Tire & Rubber's corporate engineering manager. Although the cost of imported oil has risen ninefold since 1970, and increases in natural-gas prices are approaching that, their prices are still cheap relative to other sources.

Ironically, advancements in coal-burning technology also are slowing conversions.

One new approach is "fluidized bed" combustion. A mixture of pulverized coal and limestone is suspended over compressed air and a chemical reaction captures pollutants that otherwise would go out the smokestack. In another development, TRW is working on a process that turns coal into a low-grade gas and then burns the gas in an existing gas or oil boiler-system.

Some companies also prefer to stay on the sidelines until they see the outcome of an expected clash between environmentalists and coal-use advocates. These companies figure that oil shortages in the 1980s will force the government to ease air-pollution regulations.

Even if gas and oil prices skyrocket and pollution regulations are relaxed, the sheer magnitude of the task will prevent a major shift to coal during the decade. Most industrial plants, commercial buildings and production machinery were built for gas, oil and electric power. There are not enough companies that make boilers in the country to convert a major portion of these to coal in only a few years.

Cost problems also are expected to mitigate any rush into solar power, windmills and other exotic sources, executives say. These alternative sources will be used occasionally, but typically only when the government subsidizes construction costs.

### Gas Shortages

Energy planning is further complicated by uncertainty of future natural-gas supplies. Gas is relatively plentiful now, and the American Gas Association insists it will remain so, bolstered by additional supplies from Alaska, Canada, Mexico, deep drilling, coal-gasification plants and imports of liquefied natural gas.

But some industrial users note that more residential dwellings and offices are converting to gas, a worrisome trend because residential and commercial consumers have a higher priority in a supply pinch.

Dow Chemical, for example, figures that the United States is burning up a "bubble" of surplus gas arising from conservation and price-regulation changes. As a result, Dow has just completed a refinery to provide fuel oil to operate some of its chemical plants when expected gas shortages appear.

"By 1985, it may not take a severe winter to create a natural-gas shortage," frets H.E. Miller, assistant vice president at Armaco.

In addition to the possible natural-gas shortages, energy planners also worry that U.S. oil output will decline during the decade. Companies figure, therefore, that natural-gas shortfalls will have to be made up with higher oil imports. Given the instability of foreign-oil supplies, that is one chilling prospect, among countless others, that confront corporate energy planners.

## Dow Nears 900 as Big Board Advances

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (Reuters)

Hopeful developments in the Iran crisis and a shift in leadership into glamorous and blue chips pushed New York Stock Exchange prices higher today in active trading.

Analysts said traders were also encouraged when the market refused to give much ground to profit-taking that developed yesterday on fear of further Federal Reserve credit tightening.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.39 to 898.98, the high for the year, and the NYSE composite index gained 0.40 to 67.51 but declines led advances by a handful of issues as turnover slowed to about 48 million shares.

Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said continued detention of the U.S. hostages and Iran's demand for extradition of the deposed Shah are two distinct issues.

One analyst said the developments could be a psychological fac-

tor and the lessening of tensions could reduce demand for defense issues.

But another analyst said "everybody was looking for the market to come down hard" and the fact it did not brought more cash in from the sidelines.

Late in the session, the Commerce Department reported that inventories held by business rose \$1.9 billion, or 0.4 percent, to a seasonally adjusted \$426.29 billion in December.

Total business sales rose \$2.09 billion, or 0.7 percent, to \$301.35 billion in December and were up 10.6 percent from a year earlier following November's 0.1-percent gain.

Inventories amounted to 1.41 times sales in December, off from 1.42 in November but up from 1.39 in December, 1978.

Sears Roebuck, which raised the quarterly dividend to 34 cents a share, fell 1/2 to 17 1/2.

Active Kaiser Steel rose 4 1/2 to 37 1/2. Kaiser Resources Ltd., 32-percent-owned by Kaiser Steel, said it will tender for 9 million of its 27 million shares at \$43 each, using cash from the sale of most of its Canadian oil and gas properties.

Late yesterday Kaiser Resources said it would sell those properties to Dome Petroleum for \$Can.700 million. Dome Petroleum gained 1 1/2 to 62 1/2 on the American exchange.

Other companies increasing quarterly dividends included J. Ray McDermott to 35 cents a share, H.H. Robertson to 55 cents and Brunswick to 22 1/2 cents. Cleveland Trust Realty to 7, First National Cincinnati to 55, Hiram Walker to 35, International Paper to 60, Lake Ontario Cement (senior) to 22 1/2, McNeil Corp. to 22 1/2, Mine Safety Appliance to 26, Pay-N-Save to 21 1/2, Trust Co. of Georgia to 45 and Woods Petroleum, which also split 2-for-1, to 16.

## Caution Advised on Machine-Tool Stocks

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ)

Machine-tool makers outstripped the more glamorous groups such as casino, defense and oil stocks last year, with the price of their shares scoring a sizzling 130-percent gain, followed by a further 20-percent rise in January. However, the relatively prosaic industry's shares may already have outdone themselves, some analysts say.

"Caution — that's the key word for investors in machine-tool stocks," advises Paine Webber analyst Eli Lustgarten. He concedes that everything appears to be going right for the industry but warns that its robust earnings gain may have hit a peak already.

After a moribund 10-year period ended in 1977, machine-tool companies had a resurgence in sales. Orders surged 45 percent in 1978 and 27.4 percent in 1979 to \$5.32 billion. This translated into a 50-percent profit rise in 1978 and a 65-percent gain in 1979.

With the industry operating at near capacity last year, analysts estimate that backlogs increased about 47 percent to \$5.16 billion, which should assure high operating levels this year.

### New Elements

Sevier Bonnie Jr., analyst at Prescott, Ball & Turben, of Cleveland, expects new elements in the economy leading to the boom in demand for tools from the oil, aerospace and auto industries will protect the industry from a "free fall" when the economy turns down.

Another element favoring the industry was last year's doubling to \$10 million in the congressionally set ceiling on industrial revenue bonds. That helped companies get long-term financing at attractive rates for them to raise capacity, which generated increased spending for machinery and machine tools.

Mr. Bonnie says.

Mr. Lustgarten advises that new

fundamentals favoring the industry will have much of their impact only during 1982-1985. To him, a big worry is an earnings slowdown due to capacity constraints in machine tools and weakness in non-machine-tool businesses of the companies as the economy slows.

### Earnings Forecast

Industry earnings could rise between 10 and 15 percent in 1980 and 1981, he says, with year-to-year declines likely in some quarters in both earnings and orders.

"Orders already are showing a flattening trend," says E.F. Hutton analyst David Sulliff. A concern is the continuing drop in auto production, he adds. His only recommendation of stock in the group is Ex-Cell-O, which he contends is undervalued relative to its strong profit growth.

Mr. Lustgarten also is bullish on Ex-Cell-O, but tells clients the co-

tinuing rises in machine-tool share prices "suggest that some caution, switches, and possibly profit-taking."

He suggests switching out of Cross & Trecker, a "superb" company whose technological leadership rivals that of Cincinnati Milacron. But he says its change in accounting procedures and a pending antitrust case are likely to cast a "cloud" on the stock's performance.

Mr. Lustgarten favors Cincinnati Milacron for its technological strength in machine tools, plastic machinery and industrial robots that, he says, makes the company the "best positioned" for the 1980s. He contends that others in the group represent "a step down in quality and, more importantly, in market capitalization."

Mr. Bonnie remains a bull. He favors Acme-Cleveland, Cincinnati Milacron and Cross & Trecker.

## Nordic Bank



Summary of Audited Accounts  
for the year ended 31st December, 1979

Consolidated Balance Sheet	1979	1978
Share Capital	US\$7000	US\$7000
Reserves	66,750	61,200
Minority Interest	40,849	27,966
Loan Capital	107,599	89,166
Total Capital	145,517	140,537
Total Capital Funds	301,463	197,063
Current Deposit and Other Accounts	2,433,609	1,983,867
Total Liabilities and Capital Funds	2,735,012	2,180,870
Cash at Banks	240,191	272,460
Money at Call and Short Notice	146,243	123,173
Certificates of Deposit and Bills of Exchange	517,441	337,449
Deposits with Banks	25,009	12,962
Loans and Advances, repayable within 1 year	574,944	534,943
Loans and Advances, repayable after 1 year	1,099,406	810,618
Other Assets	131,778	83,265
Total Assets	2,735,012	2,180,870

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account	US\$'000	US\$'000
Profit before Taxation	22,261	6,667
Taxation	3,920	2,781
Profit after Taxation	18,341	3,876

## Nordic Bank Limited

Nordic Bank Limited  
Nordic Bank House  
41-43 Mining Lane  
London EC3R 7SP  
Telephone: 01-626 9661  
Telex: 887654-3

Shareholding Banks  
Copenhagen Handelsbank, Copenhagen  
Den norske Creditbank, Oslo  
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Helsinki  
Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary's office



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## (Continued on Page 9)

**CONCLUSIONS**





Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	10s.	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	10s.	High	Low	Close	Prev
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	10s.	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	10s.	High	Low	Close	Prev
25%	20	Nasdaq	2.28	11.6	648	28%	30	30	-76			86	65	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
101	40	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
101	40	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
14%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
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36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450	76	76	76	-1			87	74	PSEG	27.70	12.	32700	43%	63%	47%	-3%		
36%	24%	WSP	2.80	12	450																		

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 12, 1980

	D-Mark	France	Sterling	Franc
53/16	8 4/8	4 9/16-11/16	18 3/8 - 18 3/8	12 - 12 3/8
19/16	8 5/16-0 7/16	4 7/8 - 5	18 5/16 - 18 9/16	12 1/4 - 12 3/8
	8 4/8 - 8 4/8	5 4/8 - 5 4/8	18 7/16 - 18 5/16	12 9/16 - 12 13/16
	8 4/8 - 8 4/8	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	17 7/16 - 17 3/8	13 - 13 3/8

Teil II

P.O. Box 630578, Miami,  
Florida 33163 U.S.A.

Titus is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

# Banco Ambrosiano Holding, société anonyme Luxembourg

US\$ 50'000'000 MEDIUM TERM FLOATING RATE LOAN

provided by \_\_\_\_\_  
STANDARD BANK INTERNATIONAL LTD

OTTHARD BANK INTERNATIONAL LTD.  
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (SWITZERLAND) LTD.

ANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.

ANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE  
AYERISCHE VEREINSBANK INTERNATIONAL SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME

OMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE LA DRESDNER BANK AG  
RESDNER BANK INTERNATIONAL – SUCCURSALE DE ZURICH

RÉDIT GÉNÉRAL, S.A. DE BANQUE  
VUERTTEMBERGISCHE KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

LANDESBANK STUTTGART – LONDON BRANCH)  
ANKINVEST

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agent bank December, 1979

## Linca del Gotardo







**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 12**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

## Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

## Company Reports

**In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated.**

Continued from Page 7			Profits .....			135.0		
Co. (W.R.) & Co., *			Per Share .....			1.26		
1979			1978			1977		
1,470.	1,220.		Revenue .....		8,940.			
63.86	38.49		Profits .....		550.0			
1.43	0.88		Per Share .....		5.23			
1979	1978		<b>Sterling Drug</b>					
5,270.	4,450.		4th Qtr					
222.58	171.20		Revenue .....		391.3			
5.02	3.98		Profits .....		25.45			
			Per Share .....		0.42			
1979			1978			1977		
2,250.	1,990.		Revenue .....		1,500.			
27.74	30.09		Profits .....		111.59			
1.01	1.11		Per Share .....		1.85			
1979	1978		<b>United Brands</b>					
8,030.	7,830.		2nd Qtr					
85.72	84.60		Revenue .....		951.4			
3.13	3.11		Profits .....		1.34			
			Per Share .....		0.07			
1979			1978			1977		
222.32	175.0		1st Half					
16.32	8.66		Revenue .....		1,830.			
1.57	0.77		Profits .....		3.88			
1979	1978		Per Share .....		0.25			
792.5	638.3		<b>Canada</b>					
56.04	30.44		<b>Canamind Pacific</b>					
5.15	2.69		4th Qtr.					
1979			1978			1977		
390.9	479.8		Profits .....		143.0			
20.50	25.30		Per Share .....		7.11			
1.44	1.78		<b>Japan</b>					
1979			1978			1977		
1,980.	1,830.		<b>Toyota Motor</b>					
50.30	88.40		4th Qtr.					
6.35	6.24		Revenue .....		1,548.7			
1979			1978			1977		
2,490.	1,730.		Profits .....		65,078.			
			Per Share .....		41.15			
			* Tr. trillion.					

13 Month	Stock	Siz	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month	Stock	Siz	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month	Stock	Siz	Close	Ch'ge Prev
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**(Continued from Back Page)**

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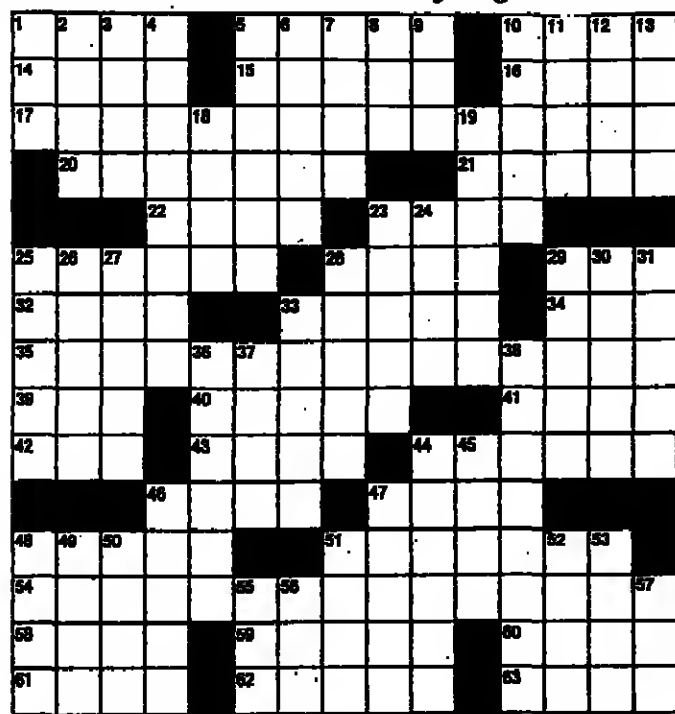
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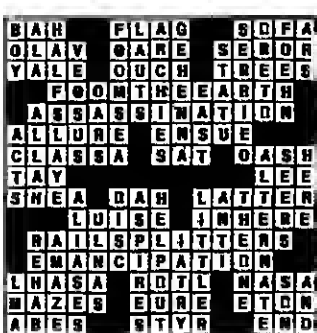
## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Magnesium silicate  
5 "The Truth"  
10 Drop (visit)  
14 Source of a certain flu  
15 Exalt  
16 Wheel center  
17 Suspense film of 1938  
20 Windflower  
21 Draws closer  
22 The Thames sandbank  
23 Coiffure feature  
25 "...the on the Wing"  
26 Resio used in perfumes  
29 Doctors' org.  
33 Algonquians  
34 Storage space  
35 A master of suspense  
39 Prefix with adroit or apropos  
40 Univ. groups  
41 Race track
- DOWN**
- 42 Sault—Marie  
43 Renown  
44 Branching  
45 Splendor  
47 Arctic seal  
48 Oil from petals  
51 Frame of mind  
54 Suspense film of 1935, with "The"  
58 Barrel-bottom stuff  
59 Peter with a pumpkin  
60 Biblical patriarch  
61 Dictator's phrase  
62 Vast chasm  
63 Royce, disco group
- DOWN**
- 1 Make an edging  
2 People of eastern Africa  
3 Legal claim  
4 Chinese or Gregorian item  
5 Passions  
6 Memorable  
7 Quinary group
- 8 Book by Dos Passos  
9 Author  
10 Deighton  
11 Map detail  
12 Okinawa port  
13 "One Flew"  
14 Famed T-man  
15 Mine, in Marseille  
19 Opposite of an outpouring  
23 Vers-librists  
24 Guinness  
25 Items for gymnasts  
26 ease  
27 M-I, e.g.  
28 Far from fresh  
29 From the beginning  
30 Biotite and muscovite  
31 Talus locale  
33 Ring king  
36 Exertion  
37 Tiny amount  
38 Data processor  
44 London wrecking crew  
45 Liberal  
46 Do a grammarian's job  
47 Uses a whetstone  
48 Gudrun's husband  
49 Now's partner  
50 Stadium feature  
51 "And never a saint took—"  
52 City once called Lake's Crossing  
53 Series of imposing events  
55 Verily  
56 Collar  
57 Dir. of L.A. from 52 Down

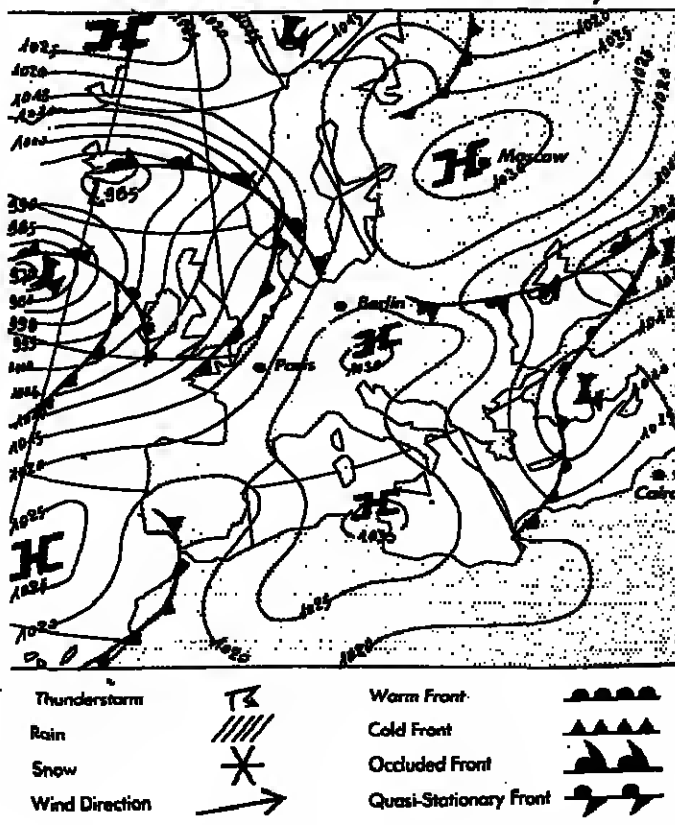
## Solution to Previous Puzzle



## WEATHER

C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	11	12	Fair
ALBANY	14	52	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Overcast	11	52	Fair
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	4	39	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
COSTA MESA	14	57	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast	11	52	Fair
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
Helsinki	12	54	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
HOUSTON	14	57	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
ISTANBUL	4	39	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
LISBON	10	50	Cloudy	11	52	Fair
LONDON	9	48	Overcast	11	52	Fair
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy	11	52	Fair

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



## Record of Valentine Day Messages Is Heart of London Times Matter

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP) — Ian Bradley, the editor of The Times of London, reported today that a record number of about 2,000 Valentine Day messages have been booked for the special Feb. 14 issue — more than twice the previous high of 832.

The Times offered to print a special message and send along a book of love poems to each object of a Valentine announcement, as well as a letter which says that a communication awaits in The Times classifieds.

But the Valentines may have a long search. The announcements will occupy a total of 28 columns of the newspaper on Thursday.

"Never let it be said again," Mr. Bradley noted, "that Times readers are interested only in obituaries and crosswords."

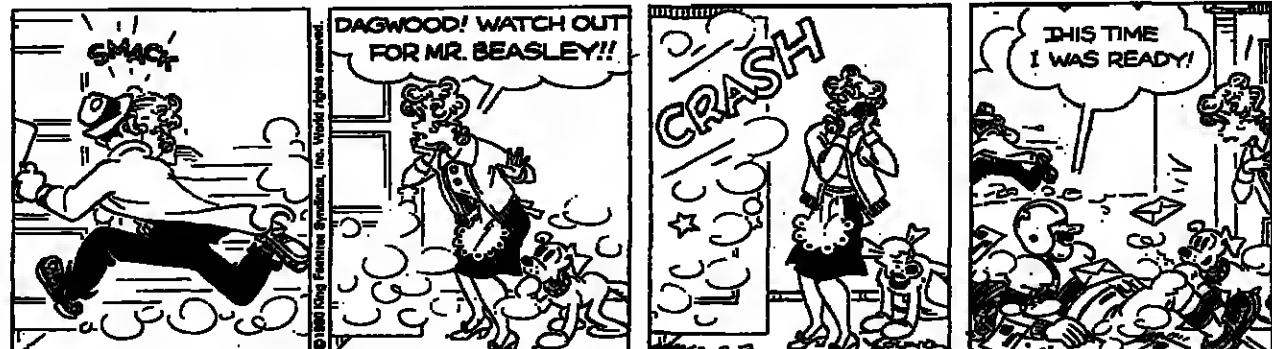
## PEANUTS



## B. C.



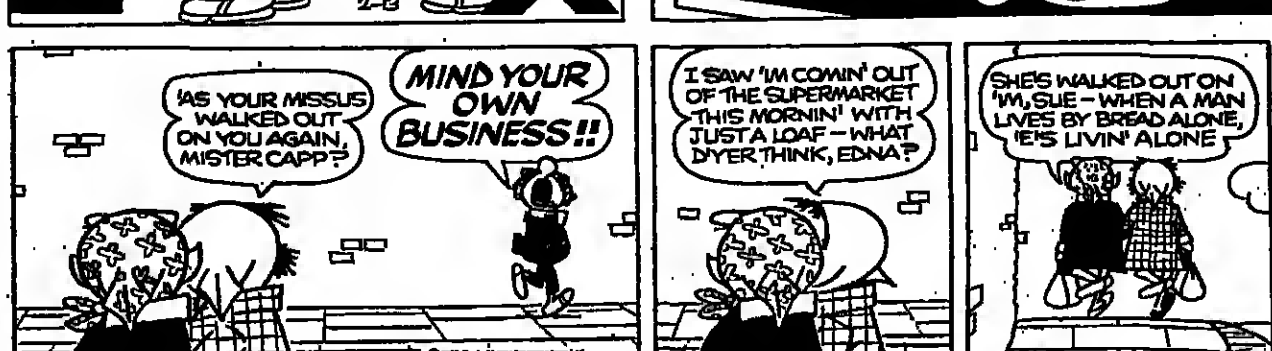
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE



## BAILY



## ANDY



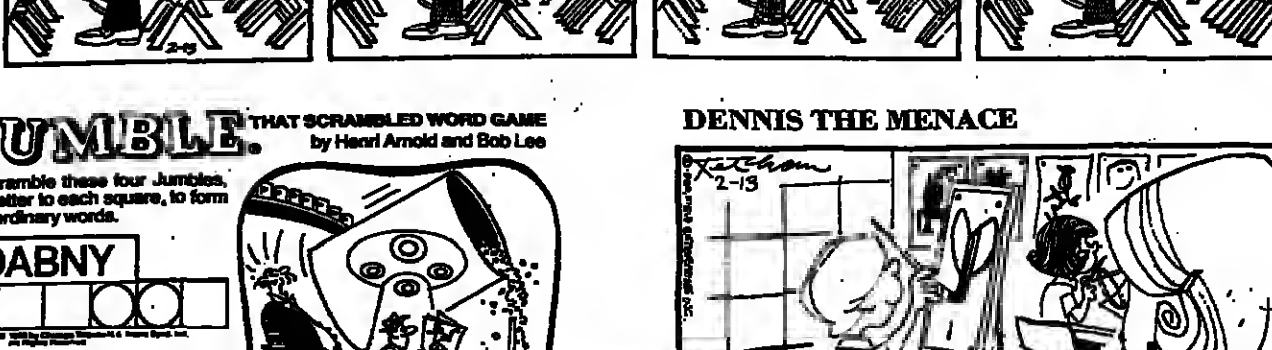
## WIZARD



## DOONESBURY



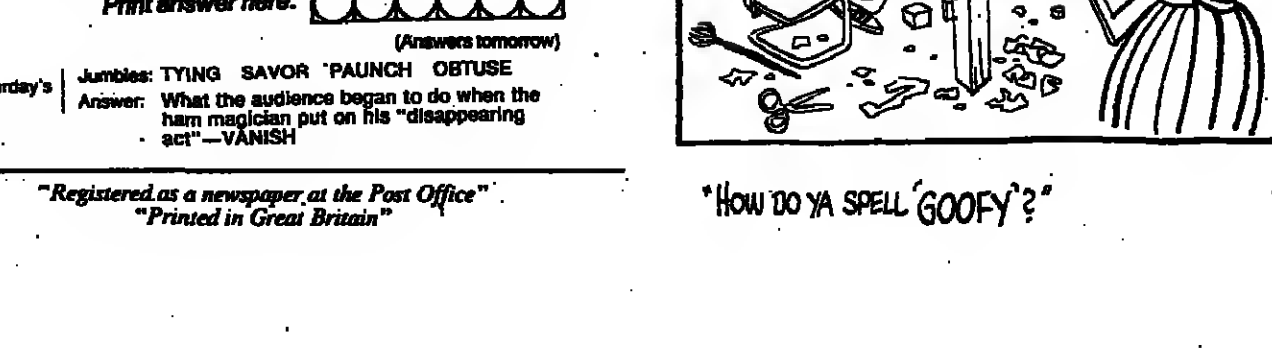
## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



## BOOKS

## WHO'S ON FIRST

By William F. Buckley Jr. Doubleday, 275 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

SPY novels divide into those that try to be witty and those that don't. The second category subdivides into novels of angst and novels of procedure. Angst is for romantics and procedure for classicists.

In the first category, the wit, such as it is, usually arises from the wisecracking of one or more of the characters. The wisecracking is a violence of style that appeals to people who have bloodthirsty feelings about language and ideas.

William F. Buckley Jr. is almost alone in using genuine political mischief as a source of wit in the spy novel. He raises the sort of questions that only the most serious and the most sophisticated political observers would dare to ask. He says, "What if — and then he proposes something that is as attractive as it is preposterous, something so nearly commonsensical that it throws the entire Western world into pandemonium."

He did this in "Stained Glass," his previous spy novel, and now he is at it again in "Who's on First." It is 1956, and the earthshaking question is who will win the next election, the United States or the Soviet Union? At stake is "the myth of bourgeois scientific invincibility." Will outer space be conquered by a planned economy or laissez-faire? Will the grasshopper rule the world, or the ant? Who can spit farther, Khrushchev or Eisenhower?

Buckley learned all about writing spy novels with his second attempt. He understood, for example, that readers of the genre love the technical, which is the objective correlative of a superior type of anxiety. In "Stained Glass," the problem was how to achieve the blue that corresponds to the medieval vision of heaven. In "Who's on First," Buckley addresses himself to keeping up the strength of transistor crystals. The transistor is the brain, the liver and the prostate of contemporary electronics.

Once again, the security of the free world is weighed against the life of an extraordinary individual, and Blackford Oakes weighs the causality of the Central Intelligence Agency against his natural elusiveness. His fiancée, Sally, declares herself, announcing she is not going to marry a murderer. There are still a few old-fashioned moral heroines.

Buckley has a go at describing the Gulag. Two Soviet scientists survive it: like fish in a balanced aquarium, by feeding on each other's sympathy. They watch the freezing nights by playing statistical games, by projecting numbers into nothingness.

Allen Dulles, director of the CIA, and Dean Acheson, former secretary of state, continue their interesting conversations from the previous book. Acheson says: "Some day, your spy network may discover poverty in America, and do something about it."

Dulles, speaking for the Republicans, who were then in power, replies: "There can't be that many poor people, Dean. They all voted for your party — and I look how many votes you got." However, in a fine show of impartiality, the conservative Buckley gives the best line of the book to a Democrat.

The author likes the word "mordant," and "Who's on First" has its share of mordant wit. When Blackford reports to his superior, Rufus in his apartment, Rufus says, "Coffee?" and Blackford answers, "Thanks, Assassination?" A leading Soviet scientist says it is easier to send a satellite into space than to find an apartment in his country.

Blackford Oakes brings an unusual dignity and gallantry to patriotic fiction. He gives himself "totally," his imagination

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times. This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. It is not a list of best-selling books.

## FICTION

1. SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John Le Carré
2. PRINCESS DIARY, by Judith Kerr
3. THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth
4. TRIPLE, by Ken Follet
5. TAILOR, by Kurt Vonnegut
6. PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Freeman
7. MEMORIES OF ANOTHER, by Michael Crichton
8. THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Howard Fast
9. THE TOP OF THE HILL, by John Steinbeck
10. SODIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron
11. THE EXECUTIONER'S, by Michael Crichton
12. THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King
13. THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Michael Crichton
14. THE THIRD WAVE, by John Gardner
15. MOVIE, by Garson Kanin

## NONFICTION

1. THE WATERBURY, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong
2. AUNT, by Ernest Hemingway
3. ANATOMY OF A MURDER, by Norman Mailer
4. THE PRITIKIN, by Michael Crichton
5. JAMES, by Michael Crichton
6. WHITE HOUSE YEARS, by Henry Kissinger
7. THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe
8. CRUISE, by Steve Martin
9. HOW YOU CAN BECOME, by Michael Crichton
10. SURETHING, by Thomas Thompson
11. FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT, by Leonard Smith
12. FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton Friedman
13. SYLVIA, by Sylvia Plath
14. THE WINDSOR, by Michael Crichton
15. THE AMERICANS, by AE van Vogt

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the commonest of all bidding confusions leads to a post-mortem lament: "I meant it as Blackwood" or perhaps, "I thought you meant it as Blackwood."

There are many situations in which a four no-trump bid is a natural invitation to slam and not an inquiry about aces. Unless the partnership has established a trump fit, any raise of no-trump to the four-level should be regarded as invitational.

Agreement on this rule would have saved North-South from reaching a ridiculous slam contract on the diagrammed deal. But as it turned out, they emerged all smiles.

North and South were using a strong club system, so the opening bid simply showed 17 points or more. The response of one heart was an artificial positive, committing the partnership to game, and the bidding continued naturally.

South intended his four no-trump bid as natural, as it would be using the rule set out above. But North responded as to Blackwood, showing one ace. Now South bid six diamonds in the belief that his partner had shown support for that suit. North might have suspected that something was wrong: It is hard to see how South could wish to play in his second suit without any indication of support, so North might have converted to no-trump.

South won the opening club-lead and led a low club, ruffing in the dummy. He then finessed the diamond jack and cashed two trump winners, leaving East with the queen. Now South needed a little luck in the heart department.

NORTH	EAST
♠ QJ975	♠ K53
♥ A1064	♥ 765
♦ 43	♦ Q763
♣ 43	♣ 432

Both clubs were vulnerable. The

Club

South

West

North

10

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

90

100



## NHL Standings

Even there, in Keegan's stated opinion that the only real way to prepare for the World Cup is to be close at hand, there is an unkind push against Tony Woodcock and Laurie Cunningham who have simply followed his lead by transferring to FC Cologne and Real Madrid respectively. They went with the assurance of the national manager, Ron Greenwood, that the improvements in Keegan's play on the Continent were absolutely desirable in others; they went in the knowledge that Keegan became the national captain after his successful acclimatization in West Germany.

### CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

*Pacific Division*

	W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	37	412	67	228	159
NV Rangers	35	41	59	218	191
NY Islanders	32	47	57	215	194
Atlanta	25	52	57	186	216
Washington	14	38	57	147	201

*Seaway Division*

	W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	25	44	65	159	166
St. Louis	27	39	65	173	167
Edmonton	17	27	45	137	161
Vancouver	18	28	44	149	189
Colorado	16	37	57	213	243
Winnipeg	14	37	56	151	226

### WALES CONFERENCE

*Norris Division*

	W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	30	19	64	209	171
Los Angeles	22	25	59	223	224
Pittsburgh	19	28	41	178	208
Detroit	17	26	44	184	186
Northford	12	24	45	186	192

*Adams Division*

	W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	25	15	64	223	146
Boston	25	15	62	172	143
Minnesota	22	17	48	212	162
Quebec	20	26	48	182	181
Toronto	22	28	44	202	232

*Stanley's Roster*

Buffalo 4, St. Louis 2 (Wm Bannister 18), Gary 183, Dudley (Ed Belline 118), Poterby (16L Currie 1131).

## NHL Leaders

	G	A	Pts.
Dionne, LA	19	41	38
Leflore, NYI	41	59	100
Grubick, Edm	38	54	88
Travlin, NY	36	58	84
Perreault, Buf	41	72	84
Taylor, LA	30	42	72
Simmer, LA	34	54	66
MacDonald, Edm	32	53	66
Cisler, Que	32	34	64
MacDonald, Minn	38	38	64
Fackler, StL	32	41	64



